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PARISH CHURCH, HUYTON.

INTERIOR VIEW, 1884.

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

HISTORIC SOCIETY

OF

Lancashire and Cheshire.

SESSION 1881-82.—VOLUME XXXIV.

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The present Volume has been prepared for the press by Mr. T. N. Morton, the Assistant Secretary. The authors of papers alone are responsible for the facts and opinions expressed in their respective communications.

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T. N. MORTON.

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LIST OF MEMBERS.

SESSION XXXIV, 1881-82.

The names of Life Members are printed in **Clarendon Type,** and those of Resident Members have an asterisk attached.

1872. Dec. 12	Abram, W. A. 42 Adelaide terrace, Preston New Road, Blackburn.
1877. Feb. 22	Adshead, George Haward. Fern Villas, 94 Bolton road, Pendleton, Manchester.
1848. Nov. 23	**Ainslie, Montague.** Grizedale Hall, Hawkshead, Windermere.
1871. Jan. 12	Andrew Frank. Apsley Place, Ashton-under-Lyne.
1856. Dec. 4	Ansdell, John. Cowley House, St. Helens.
1848. Nov. 23	Ansdell, Richard, R.A. Lytham House, St. Alban's road, Kensington, London, W.
1877. Dec. 13	*Atherton, Webster. 33 The Temple, Dale street, Liverpool.
1877. Dec. 13	Axon, W. E. A. Fern Bank, Bowker street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
1865. Nov. 2	*Bailey, Francis James, L.R.C.P. 51 Grove street, Liverpool.
1876. Dec. 14	Bailey, John Eglington, F.S.A. Egerton Villa, Stretford, Manchester.
1879. Feb. 20	Barton, Richard. West Leigh Lodge, Leigh, Manchester.
1862. Mar. 6	**Bazley, Sir Thomas, Bart.,** M.P. Eyford Park, Stow-on-the-Wold, Gloucestershire.
1849. Dec. 6	Beamont, William. Orford Hall, Warrington.

1848. Nov. 23 *Bell, Henry. Greenfield, West Kirby, Cheshire.

1875. Feb. 4 *Bellew, Thomas Acheson. 23 Canning street, Liverpool.

1864. Dec. 1 *Benas, B. L. Imperial Buildings, 5 Dale street, Liverpool.

1880. Jan. 8 *Bendall, Herbert. The College, Shaw street, Liverpool.

1848. Nov. 23 *Bennett, William. Heysham Tower, Lancaster.

1883. Blundell, Rev. T. B. H., Hon. Canon of Liverpool. Halsall Rectory, Ormskirk.

1848. Nov. 23 *Blundell, Thomas Weld. Ince Blundell Hall, Great Crosby.

1853. Dec. 15 *Bossi, Arthur. Care of Thompson, Melly & Co., Brown's Buildings, Liverpool.

1877. Dec. 13 Boulton, I. W. Stamford House, Ashton-under-Lyne.

1881. Dec. 1 Bourne, Robert W. Wick's lane, Formby.

1858. April 15 *Bower, Anthony. Seaforth, Liverpool.

1871. Mar. 23 *Brakell, Thomas Forster. 58 Dale street, Liverpool.

1848. Bramley-Moore, John. Gerard's Cross, Buckinghamshire.

1881. Dec. 15 Broadbent, Charles. The Hollies, Latchford, Warrington.

1876. April 20 Bromley, James. The Homestead, Lathom, Ormskirk.

1849. May 3 Brooke, Henry. Ashbrook Hall, Church Minshull, Middlewich.

1851. Mar. 6 **Brooke, Sir Richard, Bart.** Norton Priory, Runcorn.

1868. Feb. 6 **Brooks, William Cunliffe,** M.P. F.S.A. Barlow Hall, Manchester.

1872. April 4 **Broughton, Frederick.** Hamilton, Canada.

1875. Mar. 4 *Brown, Alexander, M.P. Druid's Cross, Wavertree, Liverpool.

1881. Jan. 27 Burnley Literary and Scientific Club. Burnley. (James Kay, Honorary Secretary.)

1879. Jan. 9 Caraher, Hugh. Custom House, Plymouth.

1872. Sept. 5 Chadwick, David, M.P. 2 Moorgate street, London, E.C.

1872. Sept. 5 **Chester, The Bishop of.** The Palace, Deeside, Chester.

1880. Jan. 22 Christie, Richard Copley, M.A., Chancellor of the Diocese of Manchester. Darley House, Matlock, Derbyshire.

1874. Dec. 10 *Clark Henry. C 7 Exchange Buildings, Liverpool.

1879. Dec. 11 Clayton, Ralph C., 24, Derwent road, Old Swan.

1859. April 14 **Clement, Leonard.** Forest View, Nelson-in-Marsden, Burnley.

1855. May 24 ***Comber, Thomas.** B 13 Exchange Buildings, Liverpool.

1848. Nov. 23 *Crosse, Thomas Bright. Shawe Hill, Chorley.

1850. May 2 Crossley, James, F.S.A. Stocks House, Cheetham, Manchester.

1872. April 4 Crossley, John. Arnscote, Westmorland.

1879. Dec. 11 *Culshaw, Alfred. Rumford court, Liverpool.

1850. May 2 *Dawson, Thomas. 26 Rodney street, Liverpool.

1857. April 23 ***Devonshire, The Duke of,** K.G. D.C.L. F.R.S. Chatsworth, Derbyshire.

1873. Dec. 11 Dixon, James. Ormskirk.

1881. Mar. 10 Dodd, Rev. Henry Russell, M.A., Honorary Canon of Chester. Stretton Vicarage, near Warrington.

1880. Nov. 18 *Duff, E. Gordon. Park Nook, Prince's Park, Liverpool.

1879. Dec. 11 Dun, John. Rock Villas, Latchford, Warrington.

1873. Dec. 11 Earwaker, John Parsons, F.S.A. Pensarn, Abergele, North Wales.

1872. April 4 Ebury, The Lord. 35 Park street, Grosvenor square, London, W.

1862. Mar. 6 *Edwards, Edward. Adelaide Buildings, Chapel street, Liverpool.

1851. Jan. 7 **Egerton, Hon. Wilbraham,** M.P. Rostherne Manor, Knutsford.

1848. Nov. 23 *Evans, Edward. 56 Hanover Street, Liverpool.

1872. Sept. 5 Evans, Joseph. Haydock Grange, St. Helens.

1878. Jan. 10 Fairclough, John. Warrington.

1871. Jan. 12 **Ferguson, William.**

ffarington, Miss. Worden Hall, Preston.

1880. April 1 Fishwick, Lieut.-Col. Henry, F.S.A. The Heights, Rochdale.

1857. May 7 Frackleton, Rev. S. S. Magherahamlet, Ballynahinch, Dromore, Ireland.

1853. Dec. 15 **Franks, Augustus Woollaston,** F.R.S. F.S.A. British Museum, London.

1877. April 19 Gardiner, F. W. Preston Banking Company, Ormskirk.

1875. Jan. 7 **Garnett, William.** Quernmore Park, Lancaster.

1848. Nov. 23 *Gaskell, John Rooth. The Albany, Oldhall street, Liverpool.

1880. Nov. 18 Gatty, A. S. Rouge Dragon, Herald's College, London.

1875. Dec. 5 *Gatty, Charles Tindal, F.S.A. Free Public Museum, Liverpool.

1870. April 7 Geddes, D. Free Library, Blackburn.

1867. April 11 ***Genn, John Hawke.** 14 Sydenham Avenue, Liverpool.

1879. April 17 *Gibson, Rev. T. E. 72 Liverpool road, Birkdale, Southport.

1862. Mar. 6 **Gladstone, Right Hon. William Ewart,** M.P. Hawarden Castle, Flintshire.

1881. Dec. 15 Glazebrook, Michael George. 34 Hawkshead street, Southport.

1873. April 17 Gratrix, Samuel. Alport Town, Deansgate, Manchester.

1880. Feb. 5 *Grazebrook, George, F.S.A. Oakhill Park, Old Swan, Liverpool.

1881. Jan. 27 Gray, Rev. Andrew E. P. Poynton Vicarage, Stockport.

1862. Dec. 4 **Green, John Henry.** Buenos Ayres.

1880. Nov. 18 Greenall, Henry. Grappenhall Hall, Warrington.

1880. Dec. 2 Greenall, Rev. Thomas, M.A., Hon. Canon of Chester. Grappenhall Rectory, Warrington.

1854. Aug. 31 Grenside, Rev. William Bent. Melling Vicarage, Lancaster.

Hanby, Richard. Chetham Library, Manchester.

1874. Dec. 10 *Hance, E. W. M., LL.B. School Board Office, Dale Street, Liverpool.

1856. Mar. 6 Hardwick, Charles. 72 Talbot street, Moss-side, Manchester.

1877. Dec. 13 *Harrison, James. Mersey Chambers, Liverpool.

1857. April 23 **Hartington, The Marquess of,** M.P. Devonshire House, 78 Piccadilly, London.

1864. Dec. 8 Heald, Thomas. Greenfield House, Billinge, Wigan.

1877. Feb. 8 Heginbotham, Henry. Millgate, Stockport.

1848. Nov. 23 **Heywood, James,** F.R.S. F.S.A. 26 Kensington Palace Gardens, London, W.

1872. Sept. 5 **Hinmers, W.** Cleveland House, Lancaster road, Eccles, Manchester.

1871. Jan. 12 Hirst, John. Ladcastle, Dobcross, Saddleworth, Manchester.

1881. Dec. 15 Hodgkin, Thomas. Benwelldene, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

1860. Jan. 12 *Holden, Adam. 48 Church street, Liverpool.

1856. Dec. 18 **Holden, Thomas.** Springfield, Bolton.

1872. Jan. 11 *Holme, James. 10 Huskisson street, Liverpool.

1854. Sept. 24 *Holt, William Durning. Sandfield Park, West Derby, Liverpool.

1872. Sept. 5 *Hornby, Thomas Dyson. Olive Mount, Mill Lane, Wavertree, Liverpool.

1879. Dec. 11 Howorth, Henry H., F.S.A. Derby House, Eccles, Manchester.

1856. Dec. 4 *Howell, Edward. 26 Church street, Liverpool.

1849. Nov. 8 **Howson, The Very Rev. John Saul,** D.D. The Deanery, Chester.

1854. April 6	Hughes, Thomas, F.S.A. Grove Terrace, Chester.
1851.	Humberston, Philip Stapleton. Glan y Wern, Denbigh.
1848. Nov. 23	*__Hume, Rev. Abraham,__ LL.D. D.C.L. F.S.A., Hon. Canon of Liverpool. 6 Rupert lane, Everton, Liverpool.
1870. Feb. 10	Hyde, John. St. George's street, Cheetham Hill, Manchester.
1852. April 1	*Jacob, John Gibborn. 56 Church street, Liverpool.
1848. Nov. 23	Jacson, Charles R. Barton Hall, Preston.
1882.	James, Francis. 190, Cornwall road, South Kensington, London.
1858. Dec. 2	*Jones, Robert. 7 Batchelor street, Liverpool.
1881. Jan. 27	Jones, T. R. Bank House, Market Drayton.
1863. Nov. 5	*King, John Thomson. 4 Clayton square, Liverpool.
1872. April 4	Lathom, The Earl of. Lathom House, Ormskirk
1872. Sept. 5	*__Ledward, Septimus.__ Hill Bark, Frankby, Birkenhead.
1880. Jan. 8	*Leeming, William. Eaton House, Eaton road, West Derby, Liverpool.
1881. Dec. 15	Leyland, John. The Grange, Hindley, Wigan.
1880. Jan. 8	Lightfoot, John E. Quarry Hill, Accrington.
1880. April 1	Long, William. Thelwell Heyes, Warrington.
1862. Mar. 6	McCorquodale, Col. George. The Willows, Newton-le-Willows.
1858. April 15	*McInnes, John. 23 Lightbody street, Liverpool.
1864. Dec. 1	Marson, James. Hill Cliff, Warrington.
1872. Sept. 5	__Mason, Hugh,__ M.P. Groby Hall, Ashton-under-Lyne.
1874. Feb. 18	*Mawdsley, James Platt. 4 Castle street, Liverpool.
1848. Nov. 23	*__Mayer, Joseph,__ F.S.A. Pennant House, Bebington, Cheshire.
1880. Dec. 2	Monk, James B. Lingard, M.A. Belmore Park, Chasewater, Southsea.

1857. Dec. 3 *Moore, Rev. Richard R., M.A. Prescot road, St. Helens.

1849. Nov. 8. Moore, Rev. Thomas, M.A. Midleton College, County of Cork, Ireland.

1880. April 1 Morris, Claude John. The Mount, Altrincham.

1848. Nov. 23 **Moss, Rev. John James**, LL.D. East Lydford Rectory, Somerset.

1857. Jan. 15 **Naylor, Richard Christopher.** Kelmarsh Hall, Northampton.

1874. Dec. 10 Nicholson, Edward Joseph. Grappenhall, Warrington.

1848. Nov. 23 Nicholson, James, F.S.A. Thelwall Hall, Warrington.

1881. Dec. 15 Odgers, Rev. James Edwin, M.A., Fellow of University College, London.

1880. Jan. 8 Paley, Edward G. Lancaster.

1871. Jan. 12 Patterson, James. 11 Palmyra square, Warrington.

1882. Parkinson, William James. Myerscough House, Garstang.

1871. Feb. 9 Pearson, John E. Golborne Park, Newton-le-Willows.

1860. Mar. 21 **Petty, Thomas Shaw.** 51, Boundary road, London, N.W.

1849. Jan. 6 *Picton, Sir James Allanson, F.S.A. Sandy Knowe, Wavertree, Liverpool.

1877. Dec. 13 Pierpoint, Robert, M.A. Wyndham Club, St. James' square, London, W.

1848. Nov. 23 Pilkington, James. Park Place House, Blackburn.

1853. Feb. 10 **Platt, Robert.** Stalybridge.

1878. Feb. 7 *Potter, Charles. 101 Miles street, Toxteth Park, Liverpool.

1857. Mar. 12 *Preston, George Theophilus Robert. 13 Vernon street, Liverpool; and Ellel Grange, Lancaster.

1879. Jan. 8 *Radcliffe, Richard Duncan, M.A. Darley, Old Swan, Liverpool.

1879. Dec. 11 *Rathbone, Philip Henry. Greenbank Cottage, Wavertree, Liverpool.

1874. Dec. 10 *Rathbone, Samuel Greg. Yew Tree House, Allerton, Liverpool.

1855. Dec. 20 Robin, Rev. P. R., M.A. Woodchurch, Birkenhead.

1874. Dec. 10 *Rogerson, George Russell. 5 Cook street, Liverpool.

1876. April 20 Roper, William O. Lancaster.

1870. Nov. 3 *Rylands, John Paul, F.S.A. 25 Stanley Gardens, Belsize Park, Hampstead, London, N.W.

1854. Sept. 25 Rylands, Peter, M.P. Massey Hall, Warrington.

1854. Dec. 13 *Rylands, Thomas Glazebrook, F.S.A. Highfields, Thelwall, Warrington.

1874. Dec. 10 Rylands, William Harry, F.S.A. Society of Biblical Archæology, 11 Hart street, London, W.C.

1872. Mar. 21 **Salisbury, The Marquess of.** Hatfield, Herts.

1874. Dec. 10 ***Salthouse, Rev. Robert.** St. James' Parsonage, West Derby, Liverpool.

1872. Sept. 5 *Sefton, The Earl of. Croxteth Hall, Liverpool

1853. June 2 **Sharp, William.** 29 Albert Gate, Hyde Park, London.

1879. Dec. 11 Sherratt, James S. Bold street, Warrington.

Smith, E. W. B. District Co-operative Society, Bury.

1863. April 16 **Smith, Henry Ecroyd.** Saffron-Walden, Essex.

1856. Jan. 3 **Staniforth, Rev. Thomas.** Storrs Hall, Windermere.

1880. April 1 Stanning, Rev. Joseph Heaton. The Vicarage, Leigh, Lancashire.

1863. Feb. 5 Steele, Alexander, sen., LL.D. Strathallan Hall, Douglas, Isle of Man.

1876. April 6 *Stewart, Rev. Alexander, M.A., Hon. Canon of Liverpool. 29 Sandon street, Liverpool.

Stockport Free Public Library. Stockport.

1852. Mar. 4 *Sykes, James. 115 Dale street, Liverpool; and Breck House, Poulton-le-Fylde.

1880. Nov. 18 Taylor, Henry. 4 Buckingham Crescent, Victoria Park, Manchester.

1872. Sept. 5 **Taylor, James.** Whitley Hall, Wigan.

1867. Jan 17 **Thorp, Henry.** Alderhurst, Marlborough Road, Sale, Manchester.

1879. Mar. 6 *Turner, Lieut.-Col. William. The Athenæum, Church street, Liverpool.

1848. Nov. 23 **Varty, Thomas.** Stag Stones, Penrith.

1869. Dec. 16 Vaudrey, Benjamin Llewellyn. Tushingham Hall, Whitchurch.

1872. Dec. 12 Veevers, R. Woningworth, Fulwood Park, Preston.

1873. Dec. 11 Waddington, W. A. 16 Piccadilly road, Burnley.

1880. Nov. 18 *Walker, T. Shadford. 88 Rodney street, Liverpool.

1867. Dec. 12 *Walmsley, Gilbert G. 50 Lord street, Liverpool.

1851. Mar. 6 Warburton, Rowland Eyles Egerton. Arley Hall, Northwich, Cheshire.

1849. Feb. 1 *Webster, George. 6 York Buildings, Dale street, Liverpool; and Overchurch Hill, Upton, Cheshire.

1856. Jan. 3 **Welton, Thomas A.** 6 Offerton road, London, S.W.

1862. Mar. 13 Westminster, The Duke of. Eaton Hall, Chester.

1851. Oct. 9 Whitley, Rev. John, M.A., Hon. Canon of Liverpool. Newton-in-Makerfield Rectory, Newton-le-Willows, Lancashire.

1879. Dec. 11 Willett, Henry. Arnold House, Brighton.

1861. Feb. 14 Wilson, J. M. Hardshaw street, St. Helens

1850. Mar. 4 **Winmarleigh, The Lord.** Winmarleigh House, Garstang.

1865. Dec. 7 **Wood, Richard Henry,** F.S.A. Penrhos House, Rugby.

1855. May 7 **Woodhouse, John George.** Burg Hill, Hereford.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

1880. Oct. 5 *Morton, T. N. 2, Gladstone road, Edge Hill, Liverpool.

1880. Oct. 5 *Watkin, W. T. 226 West Derby road, L'pool.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

1854. Sept. 27	Babington, Charles Cardale, F.S.A. 5 Brookside, Cambridge.
1880. Oct. 5	Burke, Sir John Bernard, C.B., LL.D., Ulster King of Arms. The Castle, Dublin.
1855. Feb. 1	Clarke, Joseph, F.S.A. The Roos, Saffron-Walden, Essex.
1875. Jan. 7	Coughtrey. Millen. London street, Otago, New Zealand.
1880. Oct. 5	Dean, John Ward. 18 Somerset street, Boston, Mass. United States of America.
1870. Sept. 13	Hooker, Sir Joseph Dalton, C.B. Kew Gardens, London.
1870. Sept. 13	Huxley, Thomas Henry, F.R.S. 4 Marlborough place, St. John's Wood, London.
1854. Sept. 27	Latham, R. Gordon, M.D. 96 Disraeli road, Putney, London.
1870. Sept. 13	Lubbock, Sir John, Bart. M.P. F.R.S. F.S.A. High Elms, Farnborough, Kent.
1852. Dec. 9	MacAdam, Robert. 18 College square East, Belfast.
1854. Sept. 27	Owen, Richard, C.B. F.R.S. British Museum, London.
1880. Oct. 5	Ruskin, John, LL.D. Brantwood, Coniston, Lancashire,
1854. Sept. 27	Sabine, General Sir Edward, F.R.S. 13 Ashley place, London, S.W.
1851. Feb. 6	Smith, Charles Roach, F.R.S. Temple place, Strood, Kent.
1870. Sept. 13	Stokes, George Gabriel, LL.D. Pembroke College, Cambridge.
1870. Sept. 13	Tyndall, John, F.R.S. 21 Albemarle street, London.
1870. Jan. 20	Walcott, Rev. Mackenzie Edward Charles, 58 Belgrave road, London, S.W.

TRANSACTIONS.

EARLY NOTICES OF LIVERPOOL,

FROM BLUNDELL'S DIARY, 1702—1728.

By the Rev. T. E. Gibson.

(Read 26th January, 1882.)

THERE is very slight mention of Liverpool in the early part of the past century. If it were not for the Norris papers, published by the Chetham Society, we should know little of Sir Thomas Johnson, one of the founders of Liverpool's mercantile prosperity, or of the brothers Norris, who were leading men in its Councils. Sir James A. Picton, who has skilfully moulded together all the records of Liverpool history, under the modest title of "Memorials," has discovered little relative to the first quarter of that century. The last quarter has been sufficiently illustrated, thanks to the retentive memories and ready pens of the late Rev. J. Aspinall, father of the Recorder, and the late Mr. Brooks. The Corporation Records regarding the period referred to are said to be, for some reason or other, singularly barren.* Under these circumstances, it is well to gather from other sources such references to Liverpool as we are fortunate enough to meet with. For this reason I have gone through the Diary of Nicholas Blundell, of Crosby, Esq., which extends from 1702 to 1728, in order to cull out whatever relates to this city. At the same time you must not hope to find in such a Diary any thing of much value. It might indeed have been expected that a neighbouring county family such as the Blundells would have been in more ways than one associated with the fortunes of

* This was in type before the publication of Sir James Picton's "Council Records."

Liverpool. At a period of comparative poverty, the Corporation was glad to get for its Mayor some lord or gentleman who would give grace to the dignity, and at the same time save the pockets of the inhabitants. Thus the Earls of Derby, Lord Colchester, and other people of note had occasionally accepted the office, and two of the later members of the ancient family of Norris of Speke were distinguished men in the annals of the city. But it must be remembered that the Norrises, though they had retained the ancient faith through the worst period of persecution, had conformed about the middle of the preceding century. Those families, such as the Molyneuxs, Blundells, Harringtons, Scarisbricks, &c., which remained Catholic, were ineligible to such offices. We must not be surprised, therefore, if we find Mr. Blundell shewing little interest in Liverpool, and only visiting it as a matter of business or pleasure. That I may preserve some order in these notices, I will first bring before you the sights which Mr. Blundell considered sufficient to interest his visitors. I will then pass on to the inns he frequented, and the company he met there. There is first St. Peter's Church, now the Pro-Cathedral. The first mention of it in the Diary is as follows :—

> 1704, Aug. 9. I went to Leverp : with Lady Gerard, my Wife &c. we saw y^e^ new Church and went to Mr. Richmond's.

St. Peter's Church, which was consecrated that year, had cost £3500. Matthew Gregson, the compiler of the "Fragments," writing to Mr. Charles Blundell in 1823, speaks of this church as the result of the united taste of the Mayor, Corporation, and Churchwardens, and ridicules its five doors of five different patterns.

We next come to the charity school, now called the Blue Coat School, erected 1716-1717, mainly by the devoted exertions of the Diarist's own namesake, Bryan Blundell. Whether he was one of the same family or not it seems now impossible to say; at all events we want more evidence of such a fact than is available at present. In Picton's *Memorials* it is broadly stated that this Bryan was descended from a Bryan Blundell, a younger son of

Blundell of Ince, who was disinherited for embracing the reformed doctrines. I am unable to say upon what evidence this assertion rests, but I have never seen any proof of it. Considering the disfavour with which the old religion was regarded at the period in question it is, on the face of it, very unlikely. At the time when Bryan Blundell was laying the foundation of his charitable work, any son of a Catholic squire might, as a reward for becoming a Protestant, dispossess his father of his estate. This was frequently done in Ireland. We are now reaping in that country the harvest of the iniquitous laws which we sowed in former ages—laws that were much more mercilessly administered there than in our own land. Having gone through all the pedigrees and charters at Ince Blundell, I am bound to say that I have never found any Bryan Blundell amongst them. Since, however, my *Lydiate Hall*, in which this matter is alluded to, was printed, I have met with a document at Ince from which it appears that there was a Bryan Blundell, a free tenant on the estate at a comparatively early date. This document is a steward's memorandum, consisting of a few narrow sheets of paper stitched together. The back is curious, being composed of part of an ancient "rentale" of vellum similar to the decennial rolls kept formerly by the bursar of monasteries, and as clearly and beautifully indited. If I am not mistaken all the rents were in kind, so that this rental must go as far back as the reign of Henry IV., and it is a pity that such an interesting document has, with this accidental exception, disappeared. In one of the pages of this memorandum book is a list of free tenants, beginning with Bryan Blundell, who pays the largest consideration, viz., 12s. 2d. This was probably a whole year's rent, as on another page it is written 6s. 6d., by no means a contemptible sum for a free tenant to pay at the date of this record. Above the names, which are seventeen in number, occurs the heading—"1539. Rents due at Martinmas." There are two other Blundells, "harri" and "Robart," in the same list. All these names are found as late as 1573, which is some way in the reign of Elizabeth. We thus find that there was a Bryan Blundell possessing land at Ince Blundell in the days of

the Tudors, who very probably (as peculiar names adhere to families) was the ancestor of Bryan Blundell of Blue Coat celebrity. We do not find that he was connected by blood with the chief family of Ince, although it is quite possible that there was a connection in very remote times. It is well known that the Normans, when they first entered into possession of their assigned lands, were accustomed, after the manner of their country, to portion their sons with slices of their own possessions. This was the practice until the reign of John, when the law of primogeniture was generally acknowledged. To this cause I ascribe the existence of free tenancies at the period referred to, some of them held by Blundells, who had probably come down side by side with the chief family, from the time of the original grant to the Blundells in the days of King Richard. I have dwelt at some length on this matter, because it is of interest to know something of one whose name, as the efficient founder of an excellent charity, is deservedly honoured in this city. Though I speak of Mr. Blundell as the efficient founder, it ought not to be forgotten that the Blue Coat Hospital derives its earliest foundation from Catholic sources. It possesses as part of its revenue some of the spoils of an old chantry chapel attached to St. Nicholas' Church. By some extraordinary chance this endowment of £5 : 13 : 4 per annum passed to an ancient Grammar School founded by John Crosse, which was absorbed in the new institution. In connection with this chantry, I cannot help noticing a singularly profane use to which some other of its spoils were subjected. It seems that at the dissolution of the chantries, not unfrequently the church vestments, &c., were kept back and misappropriated, which caused enquiries to be made on the part of the Crown. To some such enquiry as to what had become of the church stuff belonging to the chantry, whose revenue had been granted for the support of the "Crosse" school, the schoolmaster gives this evidence :—

> John Rile alsoe beyng Scholem^r^ in this Towne acknowledgyth hym to have in his Custodie Mor twoe Coops the wheche he made in Apparell for M^r^ Maior's sonne Willi̅

> Crosse & Thom's Burscough w^th^ others to playe theyr paidances in—more not.

This curious evidence is found in the Corporation Records. "Paidances" I take to be written for "plai-dances," so that it seems that these copes, used for Divine service in Catholic times, were converted into stage dresses for the acting of childish plays.

The first dock in Liverpool was opened in 1715, and its progress and completion was a matter of interest to Mr. Blundell. Many years ago the writer sent to a local paper a transcript of the following entry, which was noticed by Sir James A. Picton, who has inserted it in his *Memorials*.

> 1715, Aug. 31. I went to Leverp: & saw the Mulbury, the Bachlor & the Robert all in y^e^ Dock, they came in the morning & were y^e^ first Ships as ever went into it; the Mulbury was y^e^ first. I Breakfasted at Mr. Owens, he went w^th^ me to a Smithy at y^e^ lower end of Red-Cross-Street, where I saw an Ox Rosting.

A week later the Diarist tells us that his wife saw the "great ship" and several others in the dock. On another occasion they go together to see a ship launched, "lanced," as he calls it, but were disappointed. He speaks of several hundreds of people coming to see the dock let dry July 11th, 1721. Docks had the attraction of novelty in those days. Mr. Blundell occasionally goes on board the vessels of his friends, but as he gives no particulars of his visits, we learn nothing from such entries. He visits Lord Drogheda's yacht, Captain Lancaster's vessel, the "Planter," and one commanded by a gentleman of the Hawarden family.

> 1717, Oct. 23. My wife and I went with Mrs. Blundell on Bord the Barbados Merchant & dined on Bord her. Captain Bryan Harding is Master; he gave us some Guns.

As there was no means of knowing the days of sailing, the procuring a passage to Ireland was much a matter of chance. When a friend wanted to go to Dublin in 1702, they hailed the "Mary" with a handkerchief, but she answered not. The Rev.

Gerard Wareing, Master of the Grammar School at Crosby, told the Diarist that his son would have missed his passage to Ireland if he had not ridden along the shore after the vessel until he came abreast of her. In crossing the Mersey, Mr. Blundell found it hard to get accommodation for his horses. If he was coming from Cheshire he had generally to leave them with his men to follow next day. If he was going from Liverpool he had a better chance, as he could hire a boat of sufficient size. From some passages I conclude that there was regular communication between Liverpool and the Cheshire shore, at or about Rock Ferry. He says in one place that the Rock boat having left, a fire was lit on the shore, but it had not the effect of bringing a boat to their assistance. The party then rode on to the Woodside where, through Mr. Darcy Chantrell's aid, they succeeded in getting ferried across. It was useless to attempt to take a carriage over the water; in fact the Diarist rarely used his carriage, for horseback was the ordinary mode of travelling both for ladies and gentlemen. He tells us that one day, when Sir James Poole was crossing to Hooton, a wild duck, pursued by a hawk, flew into the boat for shelter.

Amongst the few objects of interest which Liverpool possessed at that period must be included what the Diarist calls the white metal mug shop. The pottery works, no doubt, are meant, and he speaks of them as being at the bottom of Dale Street in 1720. In the Museum are many well-known specimens of this early Liverpool manufactory. It was existing in 1712, as appears from the following entry:—

> 1712, April 23. I went with Mally (his daughter) to y^e^ Whit Mettle Hous & bought a Punch Bowl.

On another occasion he purchased an ornamental jug, but broke it before he got home. Captain Robert Fazakerley had got a situation there, for which he went to congratulate him. The captain must have been much reduced in circumstances to have accepted this employment. He was an old Cavalier, who had been Constable of the Castle of Liverpool in former times under

the famous Royalist Caryll Viscount Molyneux. As a Cavalier he was probably more given to spending than saving, and was to be found at all the races and cockfights, &c., in the neighbourhood. Mr. Blundell had lent him money, and was asked to take some houses in Union Street in repayment. What was then called "New House," in Fazakerley, belonged to him, and Mr. Blundell sent some one to view it, having thoughts of purchasing the property. The captain did not survive many years in his dependent position, but dying in 1721, was buried at St. Peter's Church, as appears from the following entry :—

> 1721, Sept. 22. I was at the Funeral of Cap : Rob : Fazakerley in the New Church Yard. The Bearers were M^r^ Will : Hollywell, M^r^ Jam : Tildesley, Myself &c.

This was the day after Parson Richmond's burial at Walton Church, which he had also attended.

Mr. James Tildesley was the son of the Diarist, Tom Tildesley, and great-grandson of the famous Cavalier. During the life-time of his father he was in very low circumstances, as may be imagined from his piteous appeals for assistance to Alderman Norris (see Norris papers). Following the family traditions, he engaged in the rising of 1745, and completed the ruin of the family. He lived to be very old, dying 24th October, 1800, at the extreme age of 99 years. It is said that his male descendants are now to be met with in the lower walks of life.

In 1723 the Diarist shews his daughter the Glass house managed by a Mr. Rigby, and there was also a Sugar house where refinery was carried on. Nor must I omit the Print house, which is first mentioned in 1712. I suppose this to have been established by Adam Sadler, an old soldier of Marlborough. This is Mr. Blundell's notice :—

> 1712, July 5. I went to Leverp . & to the Print hous tis y^e^ first time I was to see it.

He speaks elsewhere of having engaged Mr. Sadler to engrave his arms on some plate ; and one of his last entries relates to a commission of this nature.

1728, April 2. Mr. Sadlor brought me a Silver Tobacco Box on w^ch^ he had engraived my Crest.

In Picton's *Memorials* we read that John Sadler, a son of Adam, and his partner Guy Green discovered the art of printing on pottery from engraved plates.

The public houses that Mr. Blundell resorted to must have been the most respectable that Liverpool afforded. Such, no doubt, was the "Woolpack," which was his general house of call, but he does not tell us in what street it was located. I suspect that it was in Chapel Street, near St. Nicholas' Church, perhaps where the "Fleece Inn" stood in my young days. At the "Woolpack" he meets many of his friends, and a good deal of drinking accompanied these meetings, as was the fashion of the day. It is a curious circumstance that no business transactions could be carried on in those times without the help of a glass. If the Diarist goes to buy any thing at Mr. Hurst's or Mr. Cottom's shop, the master of the shop is sure to treat him on the premises, or adjourn with him for that purpose to the "Talbot" or the "Woolpack." Thus the Diarist records under date

1706, April 30. I bought a little very fine Muslin for Ruffles at Mr. Morecrofts, he drank w^th^ me at y^e^ Woolpack.

and again—

1718, May 16. I went to Leverp : for a Livery Sute for Rob : Weedow at Mr. Cottoms Shop, he treated me at his Hous & gave me a dooble Snuff Box.

This custom, no doubt, led many tradesmen into bad ways, from which they tried in vain to emerge. There is a curious entry relating to Benjamin Branker, who, I suppose, was what would be called in those days a brazier.

1707, March 22. I drunk with Ben : Branker, he talked as if he would be good.

How many have talked in the same strain under similar circumstances. He notes in another place—

1706, Oct. 28. I sold my Wives Silver Triming to Ben : Branker & saw it burned.

Benjamin Branker was still alive in 1723; for on 26th February in that year, he and his wife met the Diarist at Parson Acton's in Sefton, of which church the latter was Curate. The occasion was the christening of Mr. Acton's son Robert.

It is but seldom that Mr. Blundell gives us any hint of what was said at these convivial meetings, but he records under date

> 1722, April 27. I drank at the Woolpack with Rigby the Glass Grinder, Young Haidok the Quaicker, Thos Hurst &c, Dispute about the word Synonymus.

Mr. Seacome was the landlord of the "Woolpack" in the early times of the Diary, and his widow carried it on after his death. Mr. Blundell was on friendly terms with the widow and family; and we find her daughter Betty coming to spend New Year's Day, 1712, at Crosby. The mother died that year, and the funeral is noticed as follows—

> 1712, Aug. 30. I attended the Corps of my Land Lady Secomb as far as ye Church Yard, there was at the Buriall Hous Mr. Maior, Dr. Tarlton, Parson Stith, Parson Walsh, &c.

The Rev. Robert Stith was one of the two Rectors of Liverpool, instituted 1699. He died 1719. Parson Walsh was his Curate. The Seacome family probably continued to rule the destinies of the "Talbot" until 1718, when a Mr. Rensh (? Wrench) succeeded. He died in 1722, as we learn from the following entry:—

> 1722, Oct. 28. I went to Leverp: to the Buriall of Mr. Rensh the Land-Lord at the Woolpack. There were at the Buriall Hous Mr. Cottom Mr. Syer &c. I attended ye Corps to ye Old Church.

The "Talbot" was another inn of note at that period, perhaps more fashionable than the "Woolpack." At all events, some of Mr. Blundell's aristocratical relatives frequented it, and drinking was carried on with some style, as appears from the following entry:—

> 1706, Jan. 29. I went to Leverp: to take leave of Collo: Butler ere he went towards Ireland, I suped at y^e^ Talbot with him, Cap: Pywell, Mr. Peter Ashton &c. we set drinking till morning, we had y^e^ Drum beat whilst we drunk healths.

Colonel Butler, afterwards Viscount Mountgarret, was a cousin of Mr. Blundell's, his mother having been the Cavalier's eldest daughter. His visit to Ireland on this occasion ended disastrously. He had no sooner landed than he was seized and imprisoned as an outlaw. In fact, all his estates had been confiscated for his adherence to the fallen fortunes of King James. He was restored in blood and honours in 1721, and from him the present Viscount Mountgarret is lineally descended.

Other inns, doubtless of less note, are occasionally named. The "Angel" is mentioned in 1705, and the "Bird in the Hand" in 1719. A tavern had been erected in Castle Street by Mr. William Rollins, who seems to have been an extraordinary character. If the following account of him, written by the Diarist, is correctly drawn, he must have been, as is occasionally said of innkeepers, his own best customer. It is extracted from an anecdote book in which the squire has enshrined many interesting facts and notices.

> Mr. William Rollins of Liverpool is this year (1727) in his 79th year. I saw him bowl upon Great Crosby Green & run very nimbly after his bowls. He walked as upright as any upon the Green. He has had 23 children by one woman (to say nothing of others) of which 16 went at once with him and his wife to Church. He can now without any difficulty drink off a pint of Brandy & for 4 years together has seldom or never failed to drink 3 gallons and very often 4 gallons of Wine or stronger liquor to his own share every day.

With all due regard for the veracity of the squire, it must be allowed that this requires a very capacious swallow.

The "Black Horse" is mentioned in 1715, and another tavern kept by William Griffiths, where there was a cock pit, at the same period.

The Post Office was also a drinking establishment, and it was here that Mr. Blundell met Sir Cleave More, and engaged to purchase an acre of his land at the Morehouses, Crosby, for which he paid £18. The Mores had long been the leading family in Liverpool, having been connected with it from its earliest days. The querulous book called "More's Rental," published by the Chetham Society has made us familiar with its history, and especially with the character of its writer, as pourtrayed by himself. He certainly was not an amiable man, and the Cavalier tells us that he was very unpopular, which may readily be imagined from his diatribes against his unfortunate tenants. He married for his first wife a Catholic lady from Northumberland, whose maiden name is perpetuated in Fenwick Street. From the Cavalier's unpublished letters I have gathered one or two interesting facts unknown to the editor of "More's "Rental." A letter dated 1672, July 7, addressed to ~~his niece~~ Mrs. Selby, of Biddlestone, Northumberland, speaks of a grievous visitation of sickness at Bank Hall.

> My neighbours of the Bank Hall (in 12 days space ending about 8 days ago) have buried 3 of their sons most towardly fine boys. About September last they buried 1 daughter. All their surviving children are Cleave and Margaret. I did visit Madam More no fewer than 4 times during this sad visitation from heaven & truly it was charity to do it: for few there were that either did or durst perform that neighbourly office. Her husband's life was judged by some to be desperate at the very same time. She believes her children were taken away without any natural infirmity & seems to be highly jealous of witchcraft. The common report called it the small pox but the Doctors called it not so.

Mrs. More died in 1673, and on her death bed was visited by her neighbours, the Cavalier and his wife, to whom she made the request referred in the following letter, addressed by Mr. Blundell to her brother-in-law Sir Francis Ratcliffe, afterwards first Earl of Derwentwater. It must be premised that Mr. More married a second wife whose maiden name I have not met with. He was created baronet in 1675.

Wm. Blundell to Sir Francis Ratcliffe Bart. of Dilston to be left at Hexham or Newcastle in Northumberland.

1678, Oct. 5, Crosby.

I find myself obleeged to inform you that our neighbour Sir Edw[d] More departed from a troubled life yesterday about 9 in the morning. It was the earnest desire of his first lady your sister-in-law a few days before her death that you and your lady might have the education of her two surviving children. Her husband was then on his way to Bank Hall from London and arrived some few hours before his wife's departure. My wife and I did severally declare unto him immediately after her death her desire as above expressed concerning the education of the children, with which he was not willing to comply. His power being now ended I take it to be a duty in me to acquaint you with what hath happened. . . . I have heard it reported that considerable parts of the lands have been lately leased and otherwise conveyed away by a hand that had no power to do it. But these reports were chiefly given out by those who were much disaffected to Sir Edw[d]. He has one son and one daughter living by the lady who is now a widow; the son bears the father's name. The heir apparent Cleve is now or was lately a student at Westminster School. If my wife be not greatly mistaken he is in the 15[th] year of his age. His sister has constantly continued at Bank Hall with my lady since their coming down from London. I must do right to this lady widow by telling you that her mild and sweet deportment hath gained a general good esteem even from her husbands enemies who she found to be very many.

If the Cavalier ever received an answer to this communication, he has not put it on record; and nothing appears to have been done in the matter.

Considering the large dowry brought by the first wife to Bank Hall, it is difficult to account for the complete collapse of the family fortunes in the days of her son Sir Cleave More. In 1709 he procured an Act of Parliament for the construction of waterworks, and engaged the services of Mr. Tandy as his engineer. This seems to us to have been a foolish scheme to be undertaken by a man in difficulties, and it soon fell through for want of means. It is generally supposed that nothing was ever done under the Act; but a beginning was actually made, as appears from the following entry:—

1709, Aug. 13. Going to Leverp : I called at Bank Hall, Mr. More shewed me part of a sluce which Tandy had made for his Waterwork.

It was about the year 1715 that the More estate was sold, but it soon passed from the hands of the original purchasers, and now forms some of the most valuable property of the Earl of Derby and Mr. Leigh. Sir Cleave More died March 29th, 1730, but the title subsisted till 1810, the later baronets residing in the south of England, where some property had been acquired by a fortunate marriage.

In 1727 died the oldest inhabitant of Liverpool, nor do we know of any other, either before or since, whose age of 109 years has exceeded that of Major Broadnax. I believe that his tombstone is still to be seen in St. Nicholas' Church. He had been a lieutenant in King Charles I.'s reign, captain of horse and gentleman of the bedchamber to Oliver Cromwell, lieutenant-colonel under William III., though he was known to Mr. Blundell as Major Broadnax. He first encountered him in June, 1705, probably at the "Woolpack," for he lived at that end of the town, in George Street out of Oldhall Street. Some months before his death occurs the following interesting notice :—

1727, Jan. 21. I went to Leverp : and made Major Broadnax a visit. He told me that in March next he will be 108 years of Aige. He has his Memory perfectly well and talks extreamly strongly and heartily without any seeming decay of his spirrits.

There is a later entry of February 4th, in which the Diarist records that Henry Swift, one of his servants, took him a swine which he had bought for him and killed. From this it appears that the Major died in his 109th year.

Of Sir Thomas Johnson, to whom Liverpool is so much indebted for laying the foundation of its commercial prosperity, little is said. The squire makes him visits of ceremony, but I do not find that he ever came to Crosby Hall. Once, when on his way to Liverpool, he saw a vessel ashore, of which he told Sir Thomas on his arrival.

Of another important family, the "Claytons," he has occasional notices. He attended the funeral of Captain Clayton, having been invited by Alderman Tyrer, who had married one of the Captain's daughters.

> 1715, July 11. I was at y^e^ Funerall of Cap: Clayton, there was in the Roome with me Parson Richmond, Parson Beckett, Mr. Green, Mr. Blundell of Prescot &c.

Captain Clayton was buried at St. Nicholas' Church. The Rev. Henry Richmond, one of the two Rectors of Liverpool, died in 1721. Mr. Isaac Green, whose daughter Ireland married Mr. Blackburne, of Orford Hall, was a wealthy lawyer, ancestor of the present Colonel Ireland-Blackburne, of Hutt and Hale. Lawyer Blundell, of Prescot, was not related to the Crosby or Ince families.

There is an entry relating to the funeral of Mr. Cleaveland, another leading Liverpool man.

> 1724, April 13. I went to Leverp: and attended the Corps of Mr. William Cleaveland from his Hous to y^e^ Old Church, there was at the Funerall Hous Lawyer Bootle, Mr. Peters &c.

Lawyer Bootle may be said to have laid the foundation of the fortunes of the family now represented by the Earl of Lathom. Mr. Ralph Peters was Town Clerk, and on one occasion, when he met the squire at Great Crosby, he complained that his tenants refused to serve when summoned as jurymen.

Mr. William Cleaveland had been elected Member for Liverpool two years previously, and had fought many battles for that distinction. One of these was noticed in my paper on "Some old "Country Sports," but the entry belongs more properly to this series.

> 1713, Aug. 22. I went to Leverpool and saw S^r^ Thomas Johnson come into town from London. His party had tobacco gilded in their Hats and the opposite party viz. Mr. Cleaveland had the Miter. There was great squabbling about the election of some of them for Parliament Men.

On this occasion Sir Thomas Johnson and Mr. Clayton were returned.

With Mr. Silvester Richmond, one of Liverpool's most prominent merchants, the Diarist had occasional intercourse. The following entry records a visit to his house.

> April 29. I went to Leverp: and drunk at Mr. Silv: Richmonds with him and Parson Foxcroft who was formerly Curate of Sefton.

He meets him in the best society, as at Knowsley and at Rock Savage, the Earl of Barrymore's. This gentleman kept race horses, and in 1706 won the Great Plate at Liverpool, beating Lord Molyneux's horse. This was a subscription plate divided into two purses, called the great and little plate, to which Mr. Blundell subscribed, and was present at the two days' races, which were no doubt run off on the sands. This was an exceptional thing, as the Liverpool races were usually held on Crosby Marsh.

It may be noticed that the stage players took advantage of this festive occasion to cater for the public amusement. The "Gamester" and the "Earl of Essex" were acted at this time, probably in the Castle of Liverpool. The performances must have stretched out to a considerable length, as Mr. Blundell did not get away from the former till two o'clock in the morning. In 1712 he saw the "Yeoman of Kent" performed at the same place, and in 1714 went to see "Mackbeth" acted in the New Market, which I suppose was in the old castle, then recently altered to serve the purpose of a market. Talking of markets, the Diarist notices the first market held in Liverpool on a Wednesday.

> 1709, June 22. I went to Leverpoole being the first Market that was on a Wednesday.

Mr. Richard Houghton was one of the most flourishing Virginian traders that Liverpool possessed in the days of Mr. Blundell, who knew him well. When he built for himself a house the Diarist supplied his dove-cote with pigeons. He

departs from his usual practice of being silent as to subjects of conversation, when he says on one occasion that he called on Mr. Houghton and discoursed him about husbandry, and especially about the improvement of land. Mr. Joseph Poole, another merchant and friend of the Diarist, lived at Low Hill, and appears to have been a magistrate. Of him, or rather of his horses, the following anecdote is related in the MS. book already alluded to.

> Mr. Joseph Poole of Liverpool had two Danish coach horses that were so great lovers of Red Herrings that they would eat them rather than oats. If they had been cut in pieces and put among the oats they would have found them out. Mr. Poole told me he had put into 3 mens pockets each a Red Herring the horses quickly found out in whose pockets they were, though there were several other men in company.

Mr. Poole built a country house at Lydiate, which Mr. Blundell went to see. I suspect it was that stiff quaint brick house of three stories, faced with stone, which stands a little way off the high road, not far from the "Swan Inn."

Perhaps the most intimate friend that Mr. Blundell had in Liverpool was Mr. Plumbe, the lawyer. The latter had been very successful in his profession, and had purchased Alexander Hesketh's estate in Aughton, which his descendant, the late Colonel Plumbe Tempest, possessed. Mr. Plumbe kept Mr. Blundell's Leet Court at Little Crosby, and was employed by him in much legal business. He was very fond of fishing and coursing, and had many opportunities of indulging in these amusements through the hospitality of the squire, at whose house he was a frequent visitor. Forty years ago, the fine house which he built at Wavertree might be seen on the site of what is now ornamental ground, called Victoria Park. Plumbe's Hall, as it was styled, was pulled down by the Corporation in 1843, having been purchased with the view of building the Borough Gaol, but the site proved unsuitable. In 1719 Mr. Plumbe had just completed his house, and on September 1st of that year Mr. Blundell sent him a present of young pigeons to store his dove-cote with.

He takes his wife to Wavertree to call on Mr. Plumbe, who shews her through the house and gardens. In 1723 the following visit was paid there :—

> 1723, Jan. 23. I called at Mr. Plumbs in Wavertree and dined there with Mr. Smarley and his Wife. Parson Kelsey came to us in y^e^ after Noone.

Mr. Smarley was a Liverpool attorney. The Rev. Theophilus Kelsall was Vicar of Childwall, instituted 1721, died 1734. Sir Joshua Walmsley, Knight, Mayor of Liverpool 1839-40, at one time occupied this house. The Diarist frequently met Mr. Plumbe at the "Woolpack" or his house in Liverpool, and records as something remarkable that, on October 10th, 1707, Mr. Plumbe tried his lamp with two wicks. Mr. Blundell, who had a phonetic method of spelling proper names in general, writes "*Wartery*" exactly as it was pronounced till comparatively recent years. On one or two occasions, however, it is written "*Wavertree.*"

From the Diary of this country gentleman, who naturally came to Liverpool for supplies of all kinds, we learn who were the chief tradesmen of Liverpool. Mr. Hurst, a silk mercer and tailor, who was at one time Mayor of Liverpool, is frequently mentioned.

> 1712, Feby 12. I bought Lining Silk &c. at Mr. Hursts to make up a Sute of Clothes for myself, y^e^ Outside was of our own Spinning.

This shews that the ancient and once universal practice of spinning cloth at home still lingered amongst the gentry. The death of Mr. Hurst took place three years later.

> 1715, July 15. I went to Mr. Hursts' Buriall, there was at his Hous Alderman Tyrer, Mr. Rich: Norris, Parson Richmond &c.

Mr. Cottom was another tailor, and in later years supplied Mr. Blundell with livery clothes, &c. In 1722 he speaks of a drugget suit purchased at his shop. Mr. Cottom was fond of the

recreation of bowling and also of coursing, for the enjoyment of which sport Mr. Blundell gave him facilities. In an anecdote book the latter relates a story connected with this gentleman.

> 1719-20, Jany 25. Mr. Henry Cottom of Liverpool Mr. Turville of Ince and several others were a coursing. The hare being very closely pursued took refuge under an ass which was in the lane. When the dogs came near the ass it began to bray and make such an ugly noise that the dogs ran away from it and by that means the hare saved its life.

The Rev. Charles Turville, S.J., the companion of Mr Cottom on this occasion, was the chaplain at Ince-Blundell Hall.

We have other names in the following entry :—

> 1707, Nov. 29. I went to Leverp: and gave Mr. Morecroft and Mr. Alanson each of them a Hare. I paid Mr. Alanson for Nails, tools &c. I paid Swarberick for Brandy and Vinegar. I drank with Mr. Morecroft, Mr. Sandiford &c.

Alderman Sylvester Morecroft was Mayor of Liverpool in 1706. Allanson is mentioned in the Corporation Records, as an ironmonger, as early as 1686. John Sandiford was Town Clerk, but suspended on 11th July, 1708, for high omissions and irregular transactions. Mr. Chorley was a haberdasher in Liverpool at that period, as was also Mr. Liversage, to whom the Diarist sells his rabbit skins. He buys hugaback and diaper from Mr. Henry Tatlock, and salvers from Mr. Shields. Of this latter gentleman he notices a breach of manners.

> 1708. Was at the Bowling Green in Leverpool with Dr. Tarlton, Mr. Rich[d] Norris &c. Mr. Sheelds kicked the bowl.

He makes purchases of Mr. Crumpton, the upholsterer, and employs Mr. Latham as his apothecary. The latter had an apprentice named Livesley who, when he set up for himself, begged a share of his patronage.

> 1723, Oct. 29. Pothecary Livesley came here and desired I would make use of him being I had made use of Mr. Latham his Master for my Apothecary.

He mentions having drunk with Lawyer Radcliffe on the previous day; but whatever professions were short-handed, lawyers seem to have abounded. With Mr. Thomas Whitley, a Liverpool attorney, Mr. Blundell had a good deal of intercourse. He was fond of bowling, and was frequently to be seen on the greens at Crosby and Ince Blundell. In 1724 Mr. Blundell says that he and Mr. Plumbe discoursed Mr. Thomas Whitley about the late Captain Robert Fazakerley's houses in Union Street, which he had some thoughts of purchasing.

A few days after, the Diarist went with his daughter to a Quakers' meeting in Liverpool, and saw Mr. Edwards' pretty garden. Mr. Cooper had also a flower garden that repaid a visit, and so had Mr. Danson and Mr. Gibbons. He buys fruit trees from Mrs. Pluckington, whose garden extended along the river side. Young Pluckington is spoken of January 5th, 1727, as dining at the Edge with the Diarist and a large company. The Edge was the seat of Mr. Baron, and we have a reminder of it in Edge Hill and Edge Lane. The family of Pluckington has left in Pluckington Bank an unpleasant memorial of its existence.

Wine merchants were plentiful. The Diarist buys wine in Lanslets Hey, and tastes good wine in Mr. Gink's cellar. He deals with Mr. Williamson and Mr. Clinton, the latter of whom had been the tenant of Lydiate Hall, but had abandoned farming for the wine trade. The following entry is curious :—

> 1707, Nov. 8. I bought some Brandy at Mr. Earls, a woman demanded tole for it, I brought her before Mr. Maior who said I was to pay nothing for it.

From this it appears that the Corporation employed women as officers, I suppose for economy's sake. Thirty years previously Mr. Blundell's grandfather, the Cavalier, had complained that a female officer had required him to pay toll on some deals he had sent for to Liverpool. Of other trades there was Mr. Hunter, a tanner; Norton, the saddler; Mr. Halsall, a brazier; and Ford, the pewterer. Of the latter, Mr. Blundell writes in his anecdote book :—

> I knew one Thos Ford a Brazier at Liverpool who could have writ his name upon a wall at arms length with half a hundred weight hanging at his little finger.

Mr. Ford is mentioned in the following entry :—

> Jan. 27. I went to Leverpoole with my Wife and saw the Great Saxon Maximilian Christopher Miller. I drunk at ye Woolpack with Mr. Plumb Alanson and Dr. Fabius &c. and with Mr. Ford ye Putear, Dr. Trayn &c.

Dr. Daniel Fabius lived at Low Hill, and was occasionally sent for to Crosby Hall. He was a Baptist, and assembled a small congregation of that sect in his house. He died 1718, and was buried in the cemetery near Everton, which he had given to the Baptists. His name is perpetuated in Fabius Chapel, erected by his fellow religionists on the site of the burial ground. Mr. Blundell sent him on one occasion twenty-four adders, as a present: a gift that we may suppose only a doctor would appreciate.

Liverpool could boast of several doctors in the first quarter of the past century, but the medical man best known at Crosby, and on very intimate terms with the squire, was undoubtedly Dr. Tarlton. His father, Captain Edward Tarleton, may be said to have been the founder of this well-known Liverpool family. He had been Commander of the "Dublin" man of war and Mayor of Liverpool 1682. He lived at Church Stile House, a quaint black and white timber building near the Church gate in Chapel Street, and it was here, no doubt, that Mr. Blundell dined with him, on February 11th, 1704. Dr. Tarleton must have taken a wife in the following month, as Mr. Blundell went to wish him joy. He was not seen much on bowling greens, but was remarkably fond of coursing, as appears from the following story, which I found in the Diarist's anecdote book.

> Dr. Tarlton of Lpool who was a great lover of coursing and generally had a very good greyhound, was told where probably he might light of a stout hare which had frequently been Coursed and could not be killed though with a brace of good greyhounds. He beats for this hare and at length found it and had a prodigious long course. The hare ran till she was able to run no longer, nor was the dog able to

run up and kill her. When the doctor had let them both rest some time they started again and had another course though not so long with the same result. In the third course the hare run not long ere she dropped down dead but the greyhound was so far spent that she was not able to mouth her but lay with his forelegs over her till the Doctor came up.

Dr. Bromfield and Dr. Smithson were also Liverpool physicians. The latter made professional visits to Crosby, and on one occasion the squire takes him to task for prescribing too much laudanum to Mr. Lancaster of Liverpool. This Mr. Lancaster had a brother, captain of the ship "Planter," and another brother, Dr. Lancaster, practising at Ormskirk. The Diarist also speaks of Becket, the corkcutter, and Jack White, the barber. The latter, like many of his profession, was given to cock fighting, and on one occasion he beat the squire's cocks at a contest in Little Crosby. As far as I can make out there were no professional auctioneers in Liverpool at that period. He speaks of an auction of the books of Mr. Eaton at the "Woolpack," and though there were occasional sales in his own neighbourhood, he gives the names of certain residents who acted as salesmen on the occasion.

One inconvenience seems to have troubled Mr. Blundell and his neighbours. There was no regular road along the quay at Liverpool, and vessels were moored across the path, to the danger of tripping up the horses of travellers. It was proposed to make a road; and, after a meeting at Crosby, a more important one was held at the "Woolpack," which is thus noticed:—

1719, June 20. Mr. Formby, Mr. Thos Whittle, Yeoman of the Gore Houses I &c. went to the Woolpack about making a road over the Key at Leverp: I shewed the Deputy Mayor what we intend to doe in that affair.

It does not appear that anything was really done in this business. The roads were no doubt bad enough for horses, but worse for carriages. These had to keep the higher ground on

the Everton side, but this was not without its dangers, as we find from the following entry :—

> 1712, Oct. 4. Ch : How : overturned y^e^ Coach upon Leverp : Rocks and dammadged it very much and hurt my Wife and Mrs. Butler.

Charles Howard was Mr. Blundell's coachman.

It is rarely that any mention is made of particular streets in Liverpool, with the exception of Lord Street, Castle Street, and Dale Street. Preeson's Row was known by that name in 1720, and John Street is named in 1709, when Mr. Blundell went to see Mr. Brownbill's new house in that street.

A summary method of disposing of beggars in Liverpool is noticed by the Diarist. In 1705 he saw three beggars whipped out of Liverpool ; nor was this indignity confined to the sterner sex, for in 1712 he saw the Drummer of Liverpool's wife whipped for stealing. The stocks were also a favourite means of punishment in Liverpool, as elsewhere.

The religious ferment that arose in relation to Dr. Sacheverell and his writings is well known. The following entry shews that Liverpool was not exempt from the commotion.

> 1711, July 21. I saw Peter Slinhead stand in y^e^ Pillory at Leverp : for writing against Dr. Secheverell and the Church of England.

In the stirring times of the Scotch Rebellion, 1715, Liverpool was on the alert, and as the rebel army drew near, prepared measures for its own defence.

> 1715, Nov. 5. They began to fortify Leverpool by kasting up great Banks for feer of my Lord Darwinwater.

Horse patrols were sent from the town to scour the country, and to search the houses of suspected parties for arms, &c. All Catholics were naturally looked upon with suspicion, so that however coldly they regarded the movement, they were subjected to frequent molestation. The following series of entries shews the uneasy life which Mr. Blundell was forced to lead at this time.

1715.

Oct. 19. We expected the Hors Militia to come serch here.

31. I came not in till dark night expecting a call.

Nov. 13. This Hous was twice sirched by some Foot as came from Leverpoole. I think the first party were about twenty six.

16. I set in a Streat place for a fat Man.

17. I took a Nap between four of y^e^ clock and five and then went to seek my Lodging.

18. I made an End of Reading a Book called Englands Jests.

19. I made an End of Reading the Book called y^e^ English Rogue. This Hous was sirched to-day by some from Leverp: Mr. Huson and Mr. Robinson were amongst them.

20. I was in the Boys Chamber and heard him talk. I had a Bed-Fellow.

21. My Bed-fellow and I parted. I began to read the Unparalled Adventures written by R. Burton.

From these entries it is clear that the household must have been in continual alarm, and that Mr. Blundell's person would have been seized if he had not evaded pursuit. This he managed to do by means of the hiding holes without which no Catholic residence could be complete in the days of persecution. These places of concealment were necessarily of narrow dimensions: in fact they were only contrived to accommodate a "lean curate," so that the squire had some difficulty in adapting himself to the situation. His remark is interesting as giving the sole indication throughout the Diary of the physique of the writer. When Mr. Blundell had a bed-fellow (who was, no doubt, his chaplain Mr. Aldred), it is to be hoped that some better accommodation was provided. There would be more than one hiding place at Crosby Hall in those days, but none has survived to our own times, nor is there, happily, any longer need of them. It will be seen that the squire, who was not much of a reader, sought to while away his hours of confinement by the aid of light literature. *England's Jests*, *English Rogue*, and the *Unparalleled Adventures* corresponded to the *Pickwick*, *Jack Sheppard*, and *Charles O'Malley*

of our own day. Three days afterwards, the coast being somewhat clearer, the squire took horse and rode without a break to the Mersey opposite Runcorn, where he got over the water, and pursued his journey to London. He then proceeded to Flanders, where he remained upwards of a year, being joined later on by his wife, who had brought with her their two daughters for education.

In a paper formerly read to the Historic Society, and published in the new volume of its proceedings, under the title of "Some "old Country Sports," I have included several notices of bowling, hunting, cockfighting, &c., which have reference to Liverpool. These entries need not be repeated, and I must now bring my observations to a close. If they have furnished either instruction or amusement to the members, their acknowledgment is due less to me than to Colonel Blundell, of Crosby, without whose kind permission to make use of family documents, this paper could never have seen the light.

THE MOCK CORPORATION OF SEPHTON.
Part II.

By the Rev. Engelbert Horley, M.A.

(Read December 1st, 1881.)

[Note.—Through the death of Mr. Horley, on the 21st of May, 1883, this paper has not had the advantage of revision by its author. In two places, the MS. indicates that the author had intended to make some addition. The line of asterisks on page 28 marks the first of these, and here the following note was written in pencil :—"Notice on Lord "Penrhyn and Ban. Tarleton to be inserted here and on following pages." The second is on page 35, and bears the following :—"The expression of 'walking the fair' to be "noticed, and some information respecting the observance of St. James's Day, to be "looked up."—Ed.]

IN continuing my extracts from the Records of the Mock Corporation of Sephton, I propose to follow the same method adopted in Part I., *i.e.*, to take each subject in order, giving as many extracts bearing upon it as seem worthy of notice or are indeed to be found, and then introducing isolated facts or remarks, according to the limited time at my disposal. The first subject that presents itself is the Slave Trade. The only blot on the commercial fame of Liverpool is the African slave trade. Other towns were engaged in the hateful traffic, but that is no excuse. "It may be regretted," says Baines in his remarks on this subject, "but it cannot be denied that part of the prosperity "of Liverpool during the 18th century arose from a traffic, now "happily abolished by all civilized nations, and detested by all "men of human feeling." The trade began in 1709. In that year the first slave ship sailed from this port. It rapidly spread. In 1730, 15 vessels sailed from Liverpool for the coast of Africa. In 1751 53 vessels set out, of upwards of 5,000 tons; in 1771 106 vessels, with double that amount of tonnage; and in 1806, the last year of this merchandise in human flesh, 111 vessels, of no less than 25,000 tons burden. The members of this Mock Corporation, in common with the majority of Liverpool mer-

chants, were in favour of this trade. Many of them were doubtless implicated in it. The fact that there were always on its list of members two "African Committee men;" and the mock titles of "Governor of the Tantum Quarry on the Gold "Coast," and "Prince of Anamaboe, or Palaver Settler," already recorded, are strong evidence on the subject. The latter distinction was conferred on Captain John Heblethwaite, of 15, Clayton Square, in 1791, as a rebuke for boasting; "he having "declared himself to be the oldest African merchant in the "trade." But what follows is still more conclusive. Thus :—

"Sephton, 22nd June, 1788.

Present	*Strangers.*
The Mayor	Mr. McKenzie
Alderman Zuill	,, Philip Moore
,, Banner	,, James Brown
Mr. James Astley	
,, James Grundy	
,, Thomas Midgley	
,, Robert Preston	
,, William Kerr	
,, Andrew Dodson	

After Dinner—

Mr. Alex. Wotherspoon, ancient freeman. At a Council held this day it was unanimously agreed that a general Petition be sent up to the House of Lords, against the bill now pending before their Lordships, for restricting the number of slaves to be transported in each ship from Africa to the West Indies and elsewhere, praying that the Petitioners may be heard by their Counsell at their Lordships' Bar. The Town Clerk prepared the Petition and it was signed by upwards of 11,000 inhabitants, and sent up to London, to be presented to their Lordships by the Earl of Galloway.

Ordered in Councill that the thanks of this Corporation be given to Mr. Alex. Wotherspoon (he being before a freeman) for the indefatigable pains he has taken before the Committee of the House of Commons and the Privy Council in this important business."

The bill petitioned against was a bill which had been introduced by Sir William Dolben, M.P. for Oxford, and carried in the Commons, to limit the number of slaves to be conveyed in each vessel in proportion to its tonnage. "Strange to say," adds Hughes (*History*, ch. 31), "petitions were presented against this

"humane act of legislation by the merchants of Liverpool, Bristol, "and London." The Liverpool petition, we learn from this entry, was signed by 11,000 inhabitants and upwards, more than a fourth of the whole population, which amounted in 1784 to about 41,000.

The noble earl, who was selected to present this petition, was John, 7th Earl of Galloway, K.T., and one of the lords of the bedchamber to George III. He was enrolled amongst the peers of Great Britain, as Baron Stewart of Garlies, co. Wigtown, on the 6th June, 1796. He died in 1806 (November 13th).

Again, in the following year, the excitement becomes greater. Thus :

> "At Sephton, on Sunday, the 7th June, 1789. The Mayor and eight members present.
>
> . . . . . .
>
> Ordered that the 15 spirited resolutions of Friday last touching the Impolicy of abolishing the African trade hitherto carried on by the Corporation with so much eclat—be sent up to the House of Commons and be there presented by the Corporation members to shew the Corporation's indignant sense of the ridiculous motion for abolishing the slave trade proposed by Fanatic Wilberforce."

These fifteen spirited resolutions were doubtless resolutions proposed and carried in Liverpool in opposition to the twelve resolutions of the philanthropic Mr. Wilberforce, which were based upon the report of the Privy Council, after a long investigation of the facts of the case; the last of the twelve being an inference from several that preceded it, declaring "that no "inconvenience would arise from discontinuing the importation "of African slaves." The outcry recorded above reminds us of the cry of the Ephesian silver-smiths, when they saw that their craft was in danger to be set at nought by the preaching of St. Paul. The members for Liverpool at this time were Bamber Gascoyne and Lord Penrhyn.

There is another entry which seems to belong to this subject. It is as follows :—

> "At Bootle, on Sunday, the 20th February, 1791. The Mayor and 18 members present.
>
> . . . . . .

> On this day upwards of 200 Sail of Vessels, many of *whom* had been detained 3 months by contrary winds, in sight and to the great satisfaction of the Burgesses, left the harbour, to each of whom a successful Voyage was drank and 3 cheers given with feelings not to be expressed."

Baines, in his history of Liverpool Parish, and Gore, in his Annals of Liverpool, allude to this fact, but both make Sunday the 19th February, not the 20th, and the number of vessels 350. Thus :—"1791.—350 vessels sailed out of the port in one tide, "Sunday, February 19th." It must have been an imposing sight, and at this distance of time we can afford to forgive the assembled burgesses their anxious and excited feelings. I cannot, however, quit this subject without reproducing the rebuke delivered to the people of Liverpool by the actor, George Frederick Cooke, from the boards of the Theatre Royal, which Baines characterises as "too good to be forgotten." Cooke having appeared on the stage in a state of partial intoxication was received by the audience with hisses. Instead of retiring behind the scenes he came forward, as if to make an apology for his conduct; but this was farthest from his intention, for no sooner had the hissing ceased, than with intense bitterness he cried out, "I despise you! "There is not a brick in your nasty town but is cemented with "the blood of the suffering African." Then, and not a moment too soon, he fled from the scene.

* * * * * * * * * *

I now turn to another subject, which is not without interest, and that is the mention of the Blue Coat School of Liverpool in connection with this Mock Corporation. It seems to have been the custom for the boys of this excellent institution to come out to Sephton once a year, and go in procession to church with their pastors and teachers. How they reached Sephton I have not been able to discover. Their visit being always on a Sunday—Waiting Sunday, or the Sunday next before St. Luke's Day—they could not have come by the canal, because the Leeds and Liverpool Wigan Packet did not "sail" on Sundays. It is very probable, therefore, that they were conveyed to Sephton, about 100 in number, in carriages or vans.

The first mention of their attendance is in 1788, and on the same day on which Lord Penrhyn visited the Borough, as already recorded. There were but seven gentlemen present. Thus :—

"At Sephton, on Sunday, the 12th October, 1788.
Present
The Mayor (W. N. Lickbarrow, Esq^re^)
Mr. George Green, jun^r^
Mr. James Astley
Mr. John Stanton
Mr. James Williamson
Visitor, Mr. Lewis Charles Daubuz
After dinner, Mr. Joseph Kaye
And it is further to be noted that on account of this being waiting Sunday y^e^ Corporation were honoured with the attend^ce^ of the Blue Boys."

In the following year, 1789, the fact is thus recorded :—

"At Sephton, October 11th, 1789.
Present
The Mayor (John Stanton Esq^re^)
Alderman Banner
Bailiff Neilson
Burgesses Blackburn
,, Pillson
. . . . . .
The Corporation were attended to Church by the Charity Children, agreeable to ancient custom."

Again, in 1790.

"At Sephton, the 24th October, 1790.
Present
His worshipfull the Mayor (John Stanton, Esq^re^ 2nd time)

Mr. Bailiff	Astley	Burgesses	Mr. Hadkinson
Aldermen	Newsham	,,	Miller
,,	Neilson	,,	Sibbald, Sen^r^
,,	Banner	,,	Sibbald, Jun^r^
,,	Chesshyre	,,	Blackburne
Burgesses	Mr. West	,,	Grundy
		,,	Bevan

. . . . . .
being waiting Sunday his worship was attended to Church by the Blue coat Hospital Boys, supported from the revenues arising from the Corporation Estate, where an excellent Sermon was deliv^d^ upon the liberty of Burgesses at large."

In the Records of this year both the Sunday before the 18th

of October and the Sunday after the 24th are called "Waiting "Sunday." In the following year, 1791, the members of the Corporation did not attend on the usual Waiting Sunday, and there is no mention of the Blue Boys. But in 1792 they re-appear, Waiting Sunday being observed after the 18th. Thus :—

"At Sephton, the 21st October, 1792.
Present
The Mayor (W. Unsworth, Esq^re)

Alderman	Stanton, Bailiff	Mr. Burgess	Hickman
,,	Lickbarrow	,,	J. Blackstock
,,	Banner	,,	Kitchin
,,	Calcott	,,	W. Hadkinson
Mr. Burgess	J. C. H. Garbers	,,	Porter

Stranger, Mr. Ralph Benson

all of whom dined together, and it being waiting Sunday, the Charity Boys attended as usual, to accompany his *worship*, to the Parish Church,—he was attended by Colonel Tarleton, one of the members for the borough, and a greater number of the Council, and the Gentlemen of the Town, than any of his predecessors for a number of years."

The popular Mayor here mentioned, William Unsworth, lived at the Manor House, Maghull, within a mile of Sefton Church. He was the owner of a large brewery in Fleet Street.

In 1793, 1794, 1795, the attendance of the members seems to have fallen off, especially about this time of the year, and no records of these visits, if they took place, are made ; but in 1796 is the following entry :—

'Sephton, the 23rd October, 1796.
Present
Alderman W. J. Calcott, in the Chair
,, J. Stanton
Mr. Burgess R. Lowe
,, ,, Boult
. . . . . .

The day being rather unfavourable, the Mayor elect and Bailiffs did not attend, therefore *the Charity Boys* (who were all in readiness) went to Church with their Pastors only."

Once more :—

"At Sephton, the 15th October, 1797.
Present
John Stanton, D^py Mayor

Alderman W. J. Calcott
Mr. Bailiff John Ribton
Mr. Burgess Thos Porter
,, Robert Richardson
,, James Dickson
,, Thomas Woodward

who dined together, and in consequence of the glorious news received this day of the defeat of the Dutch fleet the gallant Admiral Duncans health, and that of all his Officers and Seamen was drunk in full Bumpers, and the evening concluded with the greatest harmony.

Agreeable to ancient custom the Charity Boys attended the Depy Mayor &c. to Church, and strongly convinced them of the propriety of supporting as much as possible so laudable an institution."

The mention of the victory, which was doubtless uppermost in their minds, is placed first, though it really came last. It was the naval victory of Camperdown, south of the Texel, where Admiral Duncan defeated the Dutch fleet, commanded by Admiral de Winter, and either captured or destroyed fifteen of his ships. It occurred on the 11th October, and was one of the most brilliant achievements of the war. The British Admiral was rewarded with a peerage.

From this last record respecting the Blue Coat Boys, and from one or two which go before, one might feel inclined to infer that a collection was made in church on these occasions; but on referring to the churchwardens' and other accounts of this period, I find nothing to confirm the impression. There is neither mention of preacher or collection; nor is there any allusion whatever to these visits. Still one would think, their attendance at church would be rather meaningless without something of the kind. It has been suggested to me that these visits were intended as an honour to the memory of the founder of the school Bryan Blundell, supposed to be a member of the Blundell family, of Ince Blundell, in the parish of Sefton. He, as is well known commenced his good work in conjunction with the Rev. Robert Stythe, one of the two Rectors of Liverpool, and others in 1709, since which time it has continued to flourish and expand, the sapling then planted having become a noble tree, capable of

gathering no less than 700 orphaned children beneath its sheltering shade. But as an objection to this view of the matter, I have been told by one well acquainted with the history of the Blundell family that no member of that family ever bore the name of Bryan. I am therefore inclined to look elsewhere for an explanation of these visits; and I think one can be found in the well-known civic custom of Mayors going to church in state, generally on the Sunday after their appointments to office, and hearing sermons preached for some deserving charitable institution or other. Very probably the members of the Mock Corporation were anxious to establish this laudable custom at Sefton amongst other ancient observances less worthy of imitation; and as several of their number were among the fifty Trustees of the Liverpool Blue Coat School, they would have no difficulty in securing the attendance of the Boys, &c., to grace the auspicious occasion of the nomination or quasi installation of their chief magistrate.

I may mention, before I pass from this subject, that although no notice is taken of a collection, if made on these occasions, there is the record of a collection for a kindred charity in the year 1792, preceding by a month the visit of the Blue Coat Boys. The day seems to have been one of some importance, and as the attendance of the members was very good, I take this opportunity of giving, as I have on many other occasions, a full list of names.

"Sephton, 16th September, 1792.
Present
W. J. Calcott, Esq., Mayor

Aldn Neilson		Burgess Hamell
„ Newsham		E. Cobham
„ Lickbarrow		Porter
„ Zuill,	Bailiffs	J. Blackburne
„ E. Banner,		Jas. Taylor
Burgess Sibbald		J. Grundy
W. Kerr		W. Hadkinson
Karberg		Dobson
E. Bancroft		Begg
W. West		W. Unsworth

Stranger, M. Denton

who dined together and were afterwards visited by the Rev. R. Rothwell.

A Charity Sermon was this Day preached at the Parish Church of this borough by the Rev. R. Rothwell, and a collection of £19 : 19 : 2½ made for the benefit of the Liverpool Infirmary.

. . . . . .

1s. 6d. has since been received in addition to the Subscription for the Infirmary, which makes the whole amount £20 : 0 : 8½.

. . . . . .

Afterwards Mr. Bailiff Banner rec^{d} and paid the Mayor for *Benefit* as above £20 : 5 : 8½."

This collection will compare favourably with some that were made about this period for the above institution in Liverpool, *e.g.*, In 1783 the *Liverpool Advertiser* announces that on May 29th the collections for the benefit of the Infirmary in this town were

At St. Nicholas's Church	£19	16	2
St. Peter's ditto	12	19	0

and again in the same year, on the 19th June,

At St. Thomas's Church.....	£26	1	0
St. Ann's ditto	24	6	0

I think it is now time that I should draw your attention to the manner in which the members of this Corporation were entertained, and to the bills of fare that were submitted to them from time to time, together with other matters connected with the subject of eating and drinking. On ordinary occasions it would seem that the fare was exceedingly simple, and the charge very moderate, 1s. per head, which in 1790 was raised to 1s. 6d.; but on special occasions and gala days an exception was made and a more sumptuous repast was laid before them, when I have no doubt a larger sum per head was also demanded. As an instance of the former, I may quote an entry made on January 8th, 1774, wherein the simple but solid fare of Old England is dwelt upon. After the record of the names of those who attended on this day, comes the following notice. "N.B.—Beef *Stakes (sic)* in "plenty." As an instance of the latter, I may allude to the following record :—

"Bootle, 28th October, 1787

Present

The Mayor
Aldermen Whaley
,, Newsham
Wm. Begg, Bailiff
(Mr. Burgess) Thos Dunn
,, Hy Dampe
,, J. C. H. Garbers
Stranger, Mr. T. Woodward

This being the first Day of Meeting at Bootle Mr. Halliwell provided two excellent Muggs of Turtle."

How long "Turtle" had been esteemed a luxury I do not know, but I find in Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, under the word "Turtle," the following explanation:—a word "used by sailors "and gluttons to signify a tortoise." The following extract from the limited columns of the *Liverpool Advertiser* of this period will serve to shew that turtle was considered a delicacy at this time, even in the highest circles.

"1783. Thursday, August 21.
London, August 13, 14.

The Prince of Wales's birth-day was observed at Windsor with every demonstration of joy, as far as could be consistent with the situation of her Majesty. The Prince came down about 8 in the morning, waited upon the king, with whom he breakfasted, and received the compliments from his brothers and sisters, the Duke of Cumberland, Duke of Montague, Lord Aylesbury, &c. After breakfast his Royal Highness retired to his own apartments, and at noon had a levee. Col. Dalrymple, and all the officers belonging to the Regiment, was introduced to the Prince, and gave him joy of the day. Several of the nobility and gentry around the country waited upon his Royal Highness and were very politely received. The Prince had ordered a dinner for his own suite from Clode's at the White Hart, and had a *turtle* dressed in London, which was brought down by Weltjee, of St. James's Street."

It is a satisfaction to know that this nutritious food is now no longer confined to the tables of the rich and great, but that, under the name of Invalid Turtle, it finds its way also to the sick chamber and the dwellings of the poor. To continue:—

"At Bootle, on Sunday the 4th January 1789, being the First Sunday in the New Year.

1407106

Present

Mr. Alderman Whalley, in y^e^ Chair
Mr. Recorder

who dined together on the following dishes, viz. :—

A Boiled Cod Fish and Trimmings
A couple of Boiled Fowls with proper sauce
A Roasted Shoulder of Mutton
A Roasted spare rib of Pork
A Plumb pudding, most excellent
Potatoes and Greens
Minced pyes, toasted Cheese, and some pretty tippling Ale brewed on purpose by Alderman Banner."

This repast was no doubt intended for a moderate-sized party : the two members, however, who were present, were quite equal to the occasion, for the record goes on to say :—

"They dined like men of Gath and proved the strength of the human appetite ad maximum—and concluded their repast with a Bottle of Good old Zerry from the vaults of Alderman Newsham the Corporation Vintner." "After dinner the Recorder with his accustomed gravity of Phiz and manner, after stating that he had seen y^e^ Mayor at y^e^ Hotel Coffee Room this morning bet. 9 and 10, who had assured him he would dine at the Council Chamber to-day, begged leave to move that it be recommended to his worship to be more punctual in his promise in future, and y^e^ motion being seconded by Mr. Alderman Whalley it was carried unanimously in the affirmative."

The word "Xerres" for Sherry was the word commonly used on the Rhine in my younger days. Again :—

"At Sephton, on Sunday, the 26th July, 1789, 15 members present.

. . . . . .

"Yesterday being St. James's Day, the Fair was walk'd according to ancient usage.

N.B.—There was excellent Westphalia Ham and Best London Particular Madeira, on the occasion, in the Council Chamber."

* * * * * * * * * *

Again :—

"At Sephton, on Sunday, the 30th May, 1790.
Present
Mr. Recorder, in the Chair
Mr. Robert Preston, } ancient Burgesses
Mr. George Bevan, }
all of whom dined together avec Bon appetit on the following dishes which were cooked in such a superior *stile* as hath seldom been shewn, save on Gala days, viz[t]
A Calve's Head (boiled)
The Calve's Brains and Red Rage
A Leg of Mutton (roasted)
A nice Yorkshire pudding in y[e] Dripping Pan
A dish of nice OLD potatoes
A most excellent Sallad dressed by Burgess Bevan
Gooseberry tarts
Newborough cheese &c. &c.
and a Bottle of good old wine vintg[e] M : D : C : L : X." (1660).

This bottle of good old wine—most probably port—is certainly the oldest that I can remember to have heard of. Its age (and I was very careful in copying the original date) was at least 130 years. A friend of mine in this neighbourhood, a great connoisieur on this subject, told me, some four years ago, that ten years before he had tasted some port wine of the vintage of 1786. This wine at that time must have been about 83 years old, and he pronounced it to have been sound and good. The wine here mentioned, although much older, may have been in the same condition: indeed I have been informed that the keeping qualities of wine depend very much on the state or condition in which it is, and the amount of body it possesses, when laid down. Some vintages, it is well known, keep much longer than others.

I regret to add that the good old bottle was not conducive to good behaviour at church afterwards, as the following entry will shew.

"After dinner the Triumvirate went to Church, and were much edified by the Rev[d] M[r] Burgess Johnson, who preach'd just 15 minutes and 9 seconds and ¾ of another second by 3 stop watches held by the Umpires, which did not vary the $\frac{1}{10000}$ part of ½ a second.

After the sermon the Old 50 Psalm was sung in full Harmony."

In connection with this subject, I will now introduce to your notice no less a personage than the Poet Laureate.

"At Sephton, on Sunday, the 25th October, 1789, this being waiting Sunday and the Anniversary of our most gracious Sovereign's accession to the throne of these Realms :—

The following Gentlemen dined together at the Borough : viz[t]

The Worshipful Mr. Mayor
Mr. Bailiff Green
Mr. Bailiff Blackburne
Mr. Recorder
Mr. Alderman Newsham
Mr. Alderman Banner
Mr. James Grundy, }
Mr. William West, |
Mr. Joseph Kaye, | Ancient
Mr. Philip Pillson, } Burgesses
Mr. Henry Addison, |
Mr. Wm. Unsworth, jun[r], }
Visitor, Mr. James Ogden of Manchester

Mr. Recorder rose in his seat and begged leave to recommend Mr. Ogden as a fit and proper person to be admitted a Burgess of this ancient and loyal Corporation, and the motion being seconded by the Mayor, It was carried in the affirmative absque ullâ dissentione—and Mr. Mayor moved and it was carried in like manner that Mr. Ogden should be presented with the Freedom of the Borough *avec l'honneur*.

. . . . . .

Accordingly Mr. Ogden was admitted and sworn a Burgess on the mace full of ale, which he drank most manfully.

Mr. Ogden on the motion of the Recorder seconded by the Mayor was unanimously admitted into the ancient (vacant) office of Poet Laureate, and took the Oath accordingly."

Again :—

"At Bootle, on Sunday, the 8th November, 1789.

Present

The worshipful The Mayor
Mr. Alderman Newsham
Mr. Alderman Banner
Mr. Alderman Stanton
Mr. Recorder
Mr. Burgess Dodson

Mr. Burgess Edward Newsham
Mr. Burgess Thomas Aliman
Mr. Burgess James Ogden

. . . . . .

Ordered that the Corporation Vintner present the Poet Laureate with a Butt of Malmsey according to ancient usage; accordingly the Recorder signified the purport of the order to Mr. Poet Laureate, who begged leave to thank the Corporation for the honour they intended him, but at the same time he offered to compound for the Butt of Malmsey and in lieu of so great a present he offered to accept of his meat and drink for the day—and the composition was voted accordingly without one dissenting voice, and the Poet Laureate was accordingly ffilled full according to the Intent of the Corporation without pause or Refusal."

The ancient custom and usage here so carefully observed by the Mock Corporation, was not so much of civic as of royal institution. The Poet Laureate belonged to the surroundings of a king. The first record we have of the office in England is in the reign of Henry III., 1251. The Laureate was then styled the King's Versifier, and a hundred shillings were his annual stipend. Chaucer, we are informed by Haydn in his Book of Dates, on his return from abroad, assumed the title of Poet Laureate; and in the twelfth year of Richard II., 1389, he obtained a grant of an annual allowance of wine. James I., in 1615, granted to his laureate, Samuel Daniel, a yearly pension of 100 marks; and in 1630 this stipend was augmented by letters-patent of Charles I. to £100 per annum, with an additional grant of one tierce of canary Spanish wine from the king's store. Ben Jonson was the laureate at this time. He died in 1637. Amongst others who filled the office are Spencer, Dryden, Rowe, Cibber, Southey (upon the refusal of Sir Walter Scott), Wordsworth, and our present much admired poet, Tennyson. It is stated that on the appointment of Southey the tierce of canary was commuted for £27.

James Ogden was a local poet of some celebrity. He was well-known in Manchester, where he published several books of poetry by subscription; amongst others "The British Lion Roused."

GREEK, ETRUSCAN, AND ROMAN ANTIQUITIES, IN THE MAYER MUSEUM, LIVERPOOL.

By Charles T. Gatty, F.S.A., Hon. Sec.

I HAVE ventured from time to time to introduce to your notice various groups of the antiquities in our City Museum, as they have come especially under my own notice, and I think it will not be without interest to you if I bring before you this evening a catalogue raisonné, of a selection of our Greek, Etruscan, and Roman antiquities.

Some of these have been described before in print, in the Catalogue of Mr. Mayer's Museum, in Colquitt Street, Liverpool, the Sale Catalogue of the Hertz Collection, in Professor Conze's *Archäologischer Anzeiger*, and Professor Michaelis' *Ancient Marbles in Great Britain;* the *Catalogue of the Fejérváry Ivories in the Museum of Joseph Mayer;* the works on ivory carvings, by Professor Westwood and Mr. Maskell. All the specimens here described formed part of Mr. Mayer's collection given to the city, unless otherwise specified.

[1.] Slab, in marble, with Greek inscription upon it.

τι κλ πολεας και στασι
μος ρουφου το μνημειον
σωντες ἐφισης κατες
κευασαν στασιμος μεν ἑ
αυτω τε και τη γυναικι αὐτου
εἰκονιω και τοις ἐγγονοις αὐ
των και ἰδιοις και ἀπελευθεροις
και δουλοισι και οἷς ἀν αὐτος
βουληται χαρισασθαι ἐκ των δε
ξιον μερων βροχιδων τριων διπλ
ων ποληας δε ἡαυτω τε και τοις
συνγενεσιν αὐτου και ἀπελευ
θεροις και δουλοις.

Ti(berius) Cl(audius) Poleas and Stasimus son of Rufus in their lifetime prepared the tomb in common: firstly, Stasimus for himself

and his wife Iconium and for their descendants and dependants and freedmen and slaves and for any persons to whom he may wish to grant the privilege; on the right hand side, consisting of three double spaces: secondly Poleas, for himself and his kinsfolk and freedmen and slaves.

The double spaces alluded to are doubtless the sunk apertures in the walls of the tomb, to hold either the body or an urn containing the cremated ashes. The inscription is of the Roman era, and not earlier than the beginning of the first century A.D. It is possible the inscription is a palimpsest, as it is cut upon a sunk surface, and there are a few traces of letters on the raised edge around. There is unfortunately no history with this slab, either of where it was originally found, or of how it came into Mr. Mayer's possession. H. 13⅛in., L. 16⅝in. 8846

[2.] Sepulchral stelè, in white marble, with small cornice at top, below which is an inscription.

ἡρόδοτος σκυλλίωνος
ἡ τροφὸς ἐπέστησεν

Herodotos son of Scyllion
his nurse erected this.

Below the inscription is a subject carved in bas-relief upon a sunk surface, representing the youth Herodotos, beardless, wearing cloak, and holding out his right hand to say farewell to an unveiled woman (?), sitting to the right. On the left, behind Herodotos, the faithful nurse, who has dedicated the sepulchral monument to her charge, stands, in full face, veiled, leaning her head upon her left hand. (Michaelis.) The slab is said to have been found in the mouth of the aqueduct at Ephesus, and was brought from Smyrna and presented by E. Bibby. Michaelis describes the work as the common style of the second or last century before Christ. H. 26¾in., W. 12⅛in. 7.7.75.1

[3.] Sepulchral stelè, already described under No. 176 of the Catalogue of Egyptian Antiquities in the Mayer Museum. Though said to be found in Egypt, the monument is of the Greek period and workmanship. It is described by Michaelis:— "Sepulchral stelè, with pediment. A beardless man lies on a "bed with a thick fillet or wreath about his hair, draped in chiton "and with cloak round his legs. He holds a cup in left hand, "and with right is throwing something into a low three-footed "incense-burner (*θυμιατήριον*, *turibulum*), which stands on a table "supported by three lion's legs. At the foot of the bed sits the "wife, veiled, both hands in cloak, turned away from the body

"of the man, her face turned back towards him; feet resting on a "broad footstool. On the left, a diminutive attendant, crowned "with a wreath, enters, holding in lowered right hand, as it seems "a spoon (τρύηλις, *trulla*), rather than a rhyton or a strigil. Above, "in the field, a horse's head, a round shield with a Medusa's "head, a corslet, collectively emblems of deceased's rank. The "monument is in good preservation. Style unusual; architectural "design and relief very sharply cut, precise but dry; though not "in style, yet perhaps in the purely external technicalities of the "working of the stone, the relief may suggest Cyprian sculptures. "Perhaps this is partly the effect of the quality of the stone, "which is of very fine grain, but quite full of tiny prints of shells "(λίθος κογχίτης), of yellowish colour. The specimen is derived "from Egypt, and belongs to the last centuries B.C." See Catalogue of the Colquitt Street Museum, page 4, No. 25.

H. 2ft. 3in., W. 1ft. 8¾in. 13618

[4.] Sepulchral monument, a round column of limestone, with roughly carved mouldings carved at top and bottom; on the top is a hole, used, says Michaelis, for fastening on an ornament or a vase. In the centre, an inscription.

ἐπαφρόδιται
χρηστὲ
χαῖρε

OEpaphroditos,
Good man,
farewell

Of late date. From Cyprus, where General Cesnola found others similar. See Cesnola's *Cyprus*, p. 54, and Appendix, p. 435, No. 86, where a similar name occurs. Presented by Captain Fothergill, of s.s. "Thessalia."

H. 26¾in., Dia. of base 8¾in. 16.5.72.7

[5.] Fragment of a sepulchral monument, in limestone; part of the figure of a woman. Described by Michaelis:—"All that "is preserved is a piece of the border on the left, and the upper "part of the body of a woman, sitting facing right, in fine chiton, "veiled, with a necklace, and a ring on forefinger of raised left "hand; the right hand is grasped by the hand of a second figure, "of which only the right forearm is preserved. An interesting "imitation of the Attic composition so common in sepulchral "reliefs of the fourth century; about life size, in the peculiarly "dry, frigid style of Cyprian sculptures. Nude parts especially "quite devoid of life (cf. Oxford, No. 127). Very high relief." From Cyprus. Presented by Capt. Fothergill, of s.s. "Thessalia."

H. 3ft. 3¾in. 16.5.72.8

[6.] Fragments of sculpture and pieces of pottery, from

Cyprus. Besides the two specimens Nos. 4 and 5, Captain Fothergill presented to the Museum a considerable collection of large and small heads, nearly all of men, broken off from small statues; also a few small statues without heads. Most of the heads have fillets or wreaths, a few wear conical caps, and one or two have flat caps. The leaves of the wreaths on the large heads are carefully and clearly delineated; so also is the hair, which is sculptured in rigid regular lines, and curled at the ends after the Assyrian style. The expression in the faces not unfrequently approaches the vacant smile, not uncommon in archaic Greek work. The work upon the small heads is not nearly so careful. Most of the headless bodies are in the same attitude, sitting in an oriental manner, the left leg doubled in front of the body, and the right arm resting upon the raised right knee; some are standing. Several wear bands round the neck hanging on the breast, or across the left shoulder, and falling under the right arm, to which are attached apparently various small amulets. (See Cesnola's *Cyprus*, p. 347.) A few of these seated statues have small figures of birds (doves?) by their sides. The size of the large heads is from nine to fourteen inches high; the small heads from four to six inches.

There are also several specimens of pottery; a large urn with two handles, in light-coloured pottery, with conventional linear designs; also several bowls and saucers.

In General Cesnola's *Cyprus*, a description is given of the discovery of a pit full of broken statues, which had all come from a neighbouring temple, and had evidently been broken on purpose. 16.5.72. 1.—154.

[7.] Pottery and glass, from Cyprus. This group of specimens consists of urns, bowls, jugs, lamps, and patera, all very much after the usual style of wares found in Cyprus. These fortunately have the localities where they were found attached to them. They are chiefly from Salamis, Olympus, Famogosta, Paphos, Lefkosi, and Lamason. On two of the lamps is the Christian emblem of the dove on an olive branch.

Presented by J. Collin, Minton Campbell. 2.2.82.1.—80

[8.] Head of a lion, in white marble; probably from the side supports of a seat? H. 9⅛in. 8879

[9.] Figure of a woman, in white marble. Described by Michaelis:—"Statuette of a female figure, in ungirdled chiton, "the cloak wrapped round lower part of body. She rests on "right leg, behind which she crosses the left, and leans, with "left arm on a column, in easy pose. Missing: head, raised "right arm, fingers of left hand, front part of right foot. Super- "ficial workmanship. The low plinth seems to indicate that this "figure was carved in Asia Minor (cf. Oxford, No. 9)."

H. 31in. 8880

[10.] Torso of a youth, in white marble. Described by Michaelis:—"Torso of a boy, or youth, including right thigh "and upper part of lowered left arm. Missing: raised right "arm, head, and the greater part of the legs. On the left of the "paunch is a trace which shews that the arm went along this "part; there are, moreover, traces of a support behind the right "shoulder-blade and right thigh. Good sculpture." H. 20¼in. 8881

[11.] Terminal figure, in white marble. Described by Michaelis:—"Terminal figure of a youth with long curls "(Apollo ?), mutilated in the region of the virile emblem. The "Term is placed against a pilaster, which is somewhat expanded "at the top, and has a hole in its upper surface. Dry mean "workmanship." H. 33⅝in. 8882

[12.] Sarcophagus, in terra cotta, of the Roman period. Described by Michaelis:—"Terra cotta sarcophagus, quite plain, "with projecting flat border at the top. On the front is painted "the inscription—Πλοπλείας καὶ καὶ Ἀγάθωνος. The first name "is presumably a misspelling for Ποπλείας (Ποπλίας, *Publiae*); καὶ "is repeated by an oversight." Found near Karatash, the ancient Mallos in Cilicia, on the gulf of Scandaroon, Dec., 1872.

Presented by Captain Pernie, of s.s. "Ararat."

L. 6ft. 2in., W. 1ft. 9in., H. 10¼in. 28.11.73.1

[13.] Vase, in shape of the *askos*, or wine skin, in terra cotta, made for decorative or sepulchral purposes. Described by Michaelis:—"Vase, with large body, from Canosa [Province of "Bari, S.E. of Italy], with three openings carried up like necks "(similar shape to that in Heydemann, *Vasens. in Neapl.*, pl. 3, "No. 168). In front, a Medusa's head, above it two Cupids; "on either side of the principal opening the fore part (προτομή) "of a galloping centaur. On the top, three small statues, Dolon "between Odysseus and Diomedes, exactly answering to a vase-"painting from Pisticci (*Bullett. Napol.*, I. pl. 7. Overbeck, "*Bildwerke*, pl. 17, 4). On the handle there slinks Dolon, "beardless, clad in chlamys and pointed cap (πῖλος), without a "weapon in his hands; similarly on the lid of the right opening, "advances Diomedes, bearded, with high helmet, boots, and "floating chlamys, now without a weapon. The vase seems to "have been considerably restored, though it is hardly possible to "judge accurately to what extent."

See *Trans. His. Soc. Lanc. and Ches.*, vol. vii., where this vase is figured on plate opposite p. 81. See Birch's *Ancient Pottery*, p. 144. H. about 32in. 4516

[14.] Vase, or ornament, in shape of a head of Pallas Athene (?), with figure of Niké, or Victory, on the top, an ivy

wreath round the hair, and a small head on either side, The head Dr. Birch considers to be represented as helmeted, the figure of Niké being the crest, and the small heads the side feathers. Found at Canosa. Two vases in the British Museum, somewhat similar, were found at Calvi (Cales). See Birch's *Ancient Pottery*, plate opposite p. 120, also p. 145 *et seq ;* also Chaffer's *Keramic Gallery*, vol. ii., plate opposite p. 14.

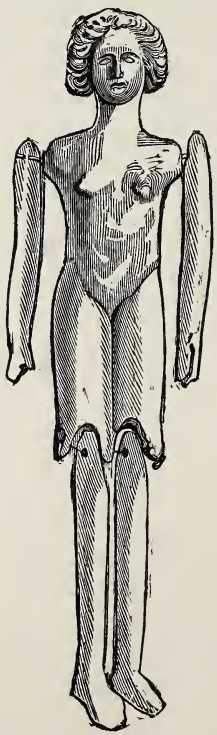
H. 36½in. 19465

[15.] Amphora, two-handled, in pale terra cotta, found in Cyprus. H. 3ft. 1in. 18.9.79.1

[16.] Amphora, upper part of one with two handles, in light red terra cotta. This has been associated in the collection with No. 17, as if it were part of it; but the material is not the same, nor does this fit properly as an upper part for No. 17.

H. 9½in. 8883

[17.] Amphora, lower part, in pale terra cotta. See No. 16. H. about 23in., Circum. 5ft. 7in. 8884



Doll, in terra cotta, No. 21.

[18.] Amphora, in pale-coloured terra cotta, with two handles; has been very much broken andrepaired. H. 32in. 8885

[19.] Kernos, a group of little vases, in red terra cotta; supposed to be the *kernos* used in mystic ceremonies to hold small quantities of viands. It may, however, have been made for a less exalted purpose, and have been used for flowers or a lamp. See Birch's *Ancient Pottery*, p. 146. There is no record as to where this object was found, but it was probably in the island of Melos. It is stated to have come from the collection of M. Bory St. Vincent. H. 6in. 8886

[20.] Figure of Apollo (?), in terra cotta, wearing head-dress and wreath; the arms are outspread and the figure is more or less in the attitude of flying. In the back are three holes for hanging the figure on the wall, and possibly for inserting wings into.

H. 13¼in. 8887r

[21.] Female doll, in terra cotta, made with loose joints for dancing, like the modern marionettes. Found at Athens. See Birch's *Ancient Pottery*, p. 130.

H. 6in. 10467

[22.] Two doves, votive offerings to Aphrodite. Holes are left for the insertion of legs of some other material. H. 2 to 3in. 8835. 12732

[23.] Six figures of pigs, boars and sows. Votive offering to Demeter or Cerres; or possibly, in some cases, toys, as they are often found in the graves of children. Some have loose bits of pottery inside which rattle when shaken, and it has been suggested that these were children's rattles. The localities where these examples were found are unfortunately not known; one only has a memorandum upon it, apparently—"Eqina, 1844." Such objects, however, occur very freely in Greek tombs in all parts of the Mediterranean. On one or two of them are remains of red colouring pigment. Dr. Birch says that these Greek terra cottas were painted with a flat colour like distemper, consisting of ochrous or opaque colours, mixed with chalk and size or with white of egg. These paints were so used as to give the figures a gay and lively look, without any design of imitating nature. (*Ancient Pottery*, p. 124.) The paste of the terra cotta used in these figures varies considerably, it is either soft pale yellow and chalky in substance, or red and hard. H. from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5in., L. from 4 to $5\frac{1}{4}$in. 8836—40. 12371

[24.] Figure of a bull, in red terra cotta; probably a votive offering. H. $5\frac{3}{4}$in., L. $7\frac{1}{8}$in. 8841

[25.] Four models of fruits, apples (?); probably votive offerings or toys. One large one $4\frac{1}{8}$in. high and $5\frac{1}{4}$in. diameter. H. $2\frac{1}{8}$in. 8842-3

[26.] Model of a horse; probably a votive offering or toy. H. 5in., L. 5in. 8844

[27.] Model of a cock; probably a votive offering to Askleipios, or a toy; there are traces of red pigment colouring the comb, and laid on in stripes down the wings and back. H. $5\frac{1}{4}$in. 8845

[28.] Group of small heads of men and women, in terra cotta, broken off from small figures, such as No. 29. 8847-8867

[29.] Two figures of women, standing, one holding a fan; beautifully modelled in terra cotta. Traces of colouring still upon them. From Tanagra. H. $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{3}{4}$in. 29.3.83.1-2

[30.] Two fragments of terra cotta figures of women, holding water jugs on their heads. H. 3 to 4in. 8875. 12422

[31.] Heads of deities, Medusa, &c., in terra cotta; modelled in slight relief, with a flat back, and coloured. Found at Capua and Cumæ. 20.9.77. 93-4.30.8.78. 11-24

[32.] Stand for lamp, in terra cotta; with traces of colouring round the base. Late Greek. H. 11in. 8401

[33.] Model of a Greek tomb, the skeleton laid full length in the centre, and armour and vases arranged round it; said to be a facsimile of a tomb discovered in Tuscany. The model is stated to have been brought to England by Campanari.
19in. × 14in. 8888

[34.] Figure of Eros on a dolphin, in terra cotta, with considerable remains of colouring upon it. See Michaelis, p. 427, No. 21. H. 5in., L. 6⅛in. 8871

[35.] Four groups of figures in terra cotta; a winged figure on horseback; a warrior with round shield riding on a prancing horse; a man on horseback; and a group of three female figures, the three Graces. (?) These kind of figures were painted bright colours, and hung up as wall ornaments by means of holes made in the backs of the figures, they answered the purpose of the modern plaister figures hawked about the streets, and represented the popular deities or heroes of the age and locality.
H. about 6in., L. about 5in. 8870.8872—4

[36.] Two figures of Venus, in terra cotta; the heads wanting. Presented by A. W. Franks, F.R.S., F.S.A. 32.12.78.2—3

[37.] Sitting figure, dressed in a curious cloak enveloping the whole body, with a pointed hood for the head, like an Esquimaux costume. H. 4½in., L. 3¼in. 8890

[38.] Sitting figure of a woman, in terra-cotta, with traces of colour upon it. Very early style. H. 6in. 8891

[39.] Head of Medusa (?), in terra-cotta, with traces of colour upon it; with two holes for suspension. Dia. 3⅛in. 8570

[40.] Two lamps, in terra-cotta; small open saucers, the lips pressed into a trefoil shape. Phœnico-Greek. H. 1⅜in., W. 3in. 8557. 8892

[41.] Upper part of the figure of a woman, in terra-cotta; a robe thrown over her left shoulder and arm, and a vessel with fruit in her left hand. H. 5⅜in. 8893

[42.] Standing figure of a woman, in terra-cotta. H. 5⅜in. 8894

[43.] Small jug, in pale terra-cotta, originally with three handles, and two small projections in front; labelled "Marathon, "September, 1846." H. 4½in. 8895

[44.] Group of figures, in terra-cotta, from Larnaca, the ancient Citium, in Cyprus; in rude style, representing tambourine players, and parts of the figures of a woman nursing a child; &c. Presented by Captain Alexander Browne. 16.2.67.1—18

[45.] Figure of a man, in terra-cotta; very rude style; most probably found at Cyprus. H. 8in. 12740

[46.] Specimens of jugs and bowls, in terra-cotta, with the simple patterns, concentric rings, &c., usually found on Cyprian pottery. From Cyprus. Presented by Captain Alexander Browne. 26.11.73.1—6

[47.] Two specimens of pottery from Greece. Presented by Captain Alexander Browne. 26.11.73.7—8

[48.] Bowls, vases, bottles, &c., in terra-cotta. From Cyprus. 11.8.70.1—10

[49.] Lamp, in terra-cotta; Phœnico-Greek. Found at Ben Germma, in Malta. W. 3¾in. 20.9.77.99

[50.] Heads of Medusa, in baked clay, traces of colour on them; also heads of bearded deity, with horns, coloured red; also other heads and various conventional designs, moulded in clay, with flat backs. Found at Capua and Cumæ. 20.9.77.93—4. 30.8.78.11—24

[51.] Weights, probably net sinkers, in terra-cotta, pierced with holes for suspension. Found at Elephantine, Corfu, and Greece. 1.8.79.17. 19.4.83.1. 5.6.82.3

[52.] Bottles or flasks, in terra-cotta, with loops for suspension; with traces of colour and simple decoration upon them. Found in Cyprus. 20.9.77.95—7

[53.] Two heads of Caryatides and two sphinxes with women's heads; said to have formed portions of an ivory casket found at Cumæ. The sphinxes were probably the feet of the casket. There is a full description of these in *Trans. His. Soc. Lanc. and Ches.*, vol. xxv., pp. 275-6. From Fejérváry Collection, see Cat., p. 35, Nos. 15-18. H. of heads 2⅜in., H. of sphinxes 1½in. 10032—3

[54.] Head of a walking stick, in ivory, carved in shape of a horse's head; fine work. From Hertz Collection. See Cat., No. 992. See Maskell's *Ancient and Mediæval Ivories*, p. 165. H. 3 1/12in. 10004

[55.] Head of a lioness, carved in ivory; good work, possibly from a stool or chair. From Hertz Coll. See Cat., No. 985. This head is figured in the illustrated edition of the Hertz Cat., plate vi., fig. 1. See Maskell's *Ancient and Mediæval Ivories*, p. 165. L. 2½in., Depth 1⅜in. 1001

[56.] Finger ring, in ivory, with figure of dolphin in low relief on the plate. See Maskell's *Ancient and Mediæval Ivories*, p. 165. 10011

[57.] Portion of a chair (?), in ivory, with lioness' head carved upon it; very admirable work. A similar piece, one might suppose part of the same chair, and by the same artist, is

engraved in Caylus' *Recueil D'Antiquités*, vol. 6, plate 12, figs. 1 and 2. See Maskell's *Ancient and Mediæval Ivories*, p. 165.
L. 3¾in. 10009

[58.] Scarabæus, in red carnelian; subject in intaglio, two men offering sacrifice over a canopic vase; squatting figure of an ape behind one of the men. Phœnician work, and probably found in Cyprus. It is uncertain if the gold ring mounting to this be genuine. ¾in. × ½in. 8683

[59.] Finger ring, in very thin gold; a mortuary ring, of a type found in Cyprus, and probably Phœnician work. A profile female head is stamped on the round plate. See Colquitt Street Catalogue, p. 20, No. 222*a*. Plate ⅞in. dia. 10333

No. 59.

[60.] Earring, in gold, twisted wire loop, and end in shape of a bull's head. From Hertz Coll. See Cat. p. 180, No. 2593. 10299

[61.] Earring, in gold, plain gold loop, with woman's head at end. From Hertz Coll. See Cat. p. 180, No. 2593. 10299

[62.] Earring, in gold; the loop of twisted wire, with a negro's head carved in garnet (?) attached. From Hertz Coll. See Cat. p. 101, No. 1413. Dia. ⅝in. 10303

[63.] Pair of earrings, in gold; twisted wire loops, and ends in shape of bulls' heads. From Hertz. Coll. See Cat. p. 180, No. 2588. Dia. ½in. 10297

[64.] Pair of earrings; on each a circular flat head of garnet, with emerald bead below, and below this a large round bead of clear brown stone. Signor Castellani considered the upper parts of these antique, and the larger beads below modern additions. From Hertz Coll. See Cat. No. 2592. 10305

[65.] Earring, a pear-shaped amethyst; bead on gold wire. From Hertz Coll. See Cat. No. 1647. 10317

[66.] Earring, with pear-shaped sapphire. From Hertz Coll. See Cat. No. 1647. 10317

[67.] Earring, set with sapphire. From Hertz Coll. See Cat. No. 1648. 10318

[68.] Earring, in gold; set with a dolphin's head carved in garnet (?). Dia. ⅝in. 8898

[69.] Dolphin's head, carved in garnet; from an earring. 8904

[70.] Pair of bracelets, in gold; the ends trumpet-shaped and twisted. From the Hertz Coll. See Cat. p. 168, No. 2432. It has been suggested that these bracelets may be barbaric African work. Dia. 3¼in. 10295

[71.] Bracelet, formed of a rectangular tube of gold, set all round in small projecting mountings with stones and pastes. From the Hertz Coll. See Cat. p. 168, No. 2433.
Dia. 2⅞in. 10296

[72.] Spear head, in bronze; said to have been found at Nineveh. This came to Mr. Mayer from Count Pulszky. 4625

[73.] Figure of Athena, in bronze, described by Michaelis:—"The goddess is represented *en face*, head covered with round "helmet, the vizor of which stands upward on the forehead. "The aegis with gorgoneion covers the breast; the left arm holds "the large round shield, the right hand is raised to grasp the "spear. Good bronze, intended for an antefixum, broken at the "feet." From the Hertz Coll. See illustrated Cat. pl. 3, fig. 1; and ordinary Catalogue No. 142. H. 4⅞in. 8642

[74.] Boss, in bronze, with full face winged head of Medusa in relief. From Hertz Coll. See Cat. No. 1013. Dia. 5in. 10458

[75.] Lamp, in bronze, with mask on end of handle. From Hertz Coll. See Cat. No. 999, where it is stated that the lamp once belonged to the Empress Josephine. L. 8¾in. 10074

[76.] String bolt, in lead, with indistinct marks in relief upon it. L. 1⅝in. 12975

[77.] Ditto; inscribed in relief—

νικη
ἀθηνι
μνος L. 1in. 10128

[78.] Weight, in lead, with figure of a fish in relief, and the letter T cut in intaglio. For an account of these weights, see Boeckh's *Corpus Inscriptionum Græcarum*. 1¼in. square. 10292

[79.] Weight in lead, with monogram (?), &c., in relief.
1⅞in. square. 10293

[80.] Weight, in lead, with remains of an inscription upon it in low relief—

Ⲥ T .
H Ⲥ . . .
A Π . . .
N I O . . Δ 2⅜in. × 2¼in. 10294

[81.] Piece of Mosaic pavement, brought at the beginning of this century from Smyrna, and said to have come originally from the ruins of a temple at Ephesus. Roman work. Presented by the Rev. H. H. Higgins. 9.7.70.1

[82.] Portion of a marble column; from Carthage. Dia. 2ft. 2in., depth 4in. Presented by the Mercantile Marine Association. 26.5.68.2

[83.] Fragment of carving, in white marble; part of a festoon of fruit leaves, &c. Brought from the Mausoleum of Halicarnassus, but of the Roman period. Presented by B. Greetham, R.N. 16.5.61.1

[84.] Slab, of calcareous stone, with figure rudely carved upon it in relief. Found at Carthage, and of the Vandal time. Presented by William Tomlinson. 24.10.61.1

Etruscan Antiquities.

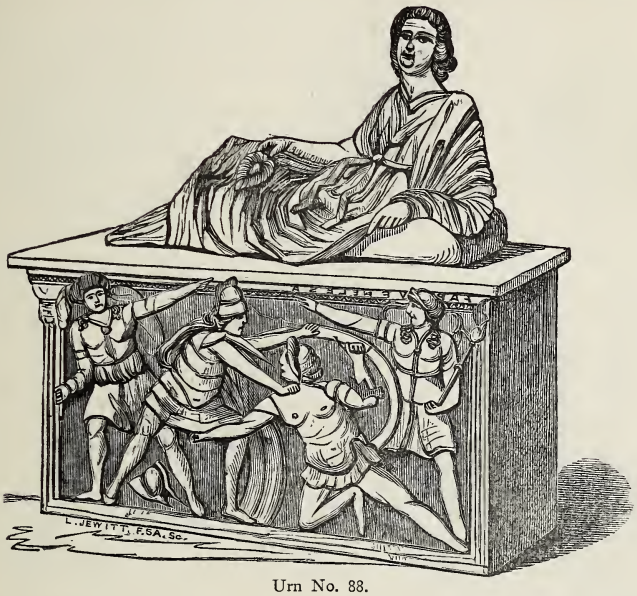
[85.] Sarcophagus, in alabaster, rectangular, with subject carved in front in relief; according to Professor Adolf Michaelis, most probably Oedipus and Laios. "Oedipus (?)," says Professor Michaelis, "presses forward from left in armour, and with shield "and drawn sword, against a chariot, one horse of which is "rearing high, a second lies on the ground; in the background "two furies with torches. Laios (?), covered by his shield, is "falling over the chariot, to the right of which three more horses "are visible, one springing up, one springing at 'Laios,' one "thrown on to the ground. Quite right an armed attendant of "'Laios' is fleeing off, looking at the scene of disaster. Prof. "Koerte considers the subject to be rather the death of Hippo-"lytos." The lid (No. 2) which has hitherto accompanied this sarcophagus evidently does not belong to it, as it is much too large. For the subjects of these Etruscan monuments the reader will do well to consult G. Micalis' *Monumenti Inediti a Illustrazione della Storia degli Antichi Popoli Italiani;* and Inghirami's *Monumenti Etruschi.* L. 2ft. 8½in., H. 24½in. 12910

[86.] Lid of a rectangular sarcophagus, in alabaster; on the top is the reclining figure of a man, holding a cup in his right hand. Along the front edge are the nearly effaced remains of an inscription. L. 2ft. 11½in., H. 19½in. 12911

[87.] Urn, in tufa, in front a conventional flower and leaf design carved in relief, very similar to an urn figured on Tom. iv., vol. 1 of Inghirami's *Monumenti Etruschi.* On the lid is a reclining figure, holding in the right hand apparently an open scroll, and an uncertain object in the left. See Catalogue of Egyptian Museum, Colquitt Street, Liverpool, p. 6, No. 43.
L. 23in., H. (with lid) 30in. 12912

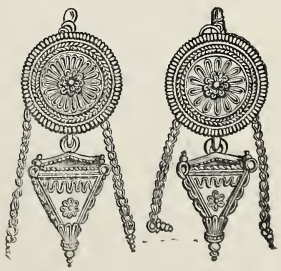
[88.] Urn, in terra-cotta, painted; in front a bas-relief subject, Eteokles and Polyneikes killing each other; on either side is a Fury. The colours are a dull red and a greenish blue,

and are very well preserved. On the lid is a recumbent female



Urn No. 88.

figure. See Michaelis' *Ancient Marbles in Great Britain*, p. 426, No. 13. For this subject see also Inghirami's *Monumenti Etruschi*, Tom. IX., T. v. 2. Also *Description of Ancient Marbles in British Museum*, Part IV., plate ix., fig. 2. Also Montfaucon's *Antiquities Explained*, Supplement, Vol. V., plate cxxiii., fig. 3. A pair of gold earrings are said to have been found with this urn, and are placed with it in the case. There is an Etruscan inscription along the edge over the subject, in relief. Found in Tuscany.



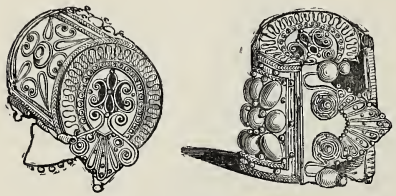
Earrings found with Urn No. 88.

L. 16½in., H. (with lid) 21in. 10463—4

[89.] Busts, in terra-cotta, of men and women; these were portraits of the deceased, and are often found in Etruscan tombs. The backs are flat, to allow of their being hung against the wall, there being nearly always a hole in the back, by which the bust may be affixed on to a peg. See Birch's *Ancient Pottery*, p. 443. On some in this collection there are traces of red pigment.

They range from 4 to 10 inches in height. Unfortunately it is not known where any of the busts in this collection were found.

10470. 12913—12920

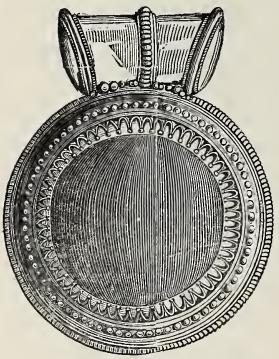


No. 90.

No. 91.

[90.] Pair of earrings, in gold; beautiful work.* H. $\frac{3}{4}$in. 10325

[91.] Pair of studs, or buttons, in gold.* Dia 1in. 10308

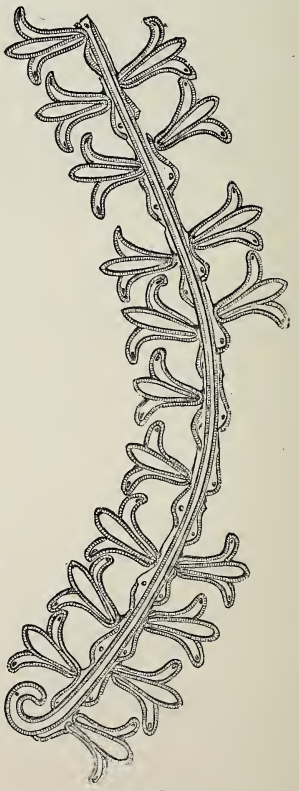


No. 92.

[92.] Pendant, in gold, set with a round black stone.* H. $1\frac{7}{8}$in. 10309

[93.] Parts of an ornament for the hair, in gold.* 4in. across. 10311

[94.] Necklace of 29 gold beads, with gold pendant in centre, in shape of a human head. The two end beads are in shape of lions' heads. Half the beads have designs upon them, and half are quite plain. The face upon the pendant is most characteristically Etruscan. The head-dress has round it leaf-shaped orna-



No. 93.

* See Catalogue of the Colquitt Street Museum, p. 20, No. 222A.

ments, quatrefoil and trefoil. Signor Castellani pronounced this a fine piece of work of early date. H. of pendant 2⅜in. 10313

[95.] Bracelet of spirally-twisted flat gold wire, with two hinges, and a garnet set in a round boss of gold.
L. about 6½in. 10323

[96.] Large earring, in gold; repoussé work, on a hollow tube; head of a woman, and part of a very indistinct design.
Dia. 1¾in. 10320

[97.] Earring, in gold, the loop, &c., ornamented with circles of small raised balls; in centre, a sunk socket. L. nearly 1½in. 8896

[98.] Earring, in gold, very similar form to one above; twisted wire round the loop, and small repoussé herring-bone pattern round the circular base, in the centre of which is a raised hemisphere. L. 1⅝in. 10.10.78.32

[99.] Earring, in gold, simple repoussé work, small raised balls and lines. 10345

[100.] Pendant, or button, in gold.* 10336

[101.] Pendant vase or bottle for perfume, in gold.* H. ⅝in. 10337

[102.] Pendant, made as a case for holding perfume, with stopper, in gold. H. 1¼in. 10327

[103.] Necklace of 28 gold beads, with pendant in centre in shape of an acorn.* 10326

No. 100.

No. 101.

No. 102.

No. 103.

* See Catalogue of the Colquitt Street Museum, page 20, No. 222A

[104.] Pendant in shape of a lioness's head, carved in amber, H. 1¾in. W. 1¾in. 8802

[105.] Ditto. Found near Florence. 20.9.77.92

[106.] Embossed thin circular plate of gold, with full face head in centre, and small raised knobs with radiations all round. These plates were used by the Etruscans to decorate the dresses of the dead, and are provided with small holes round the edges by which to affix them to the clothes, representing the jewellery used during life. Dia. 2⅜in. 10314

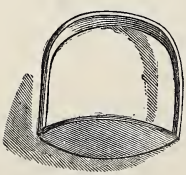
[107.] Two thin plates of gold, with embossed figures in relief. On one is a figure of Neptune with a trident, turning towards another figure; on the other is a dead body laid on its back, with a sword plunged into the breast, and at its feet the kneeling figure of a bearded man, who holds out with both hands a cloth towards an altar with fire upon. Each plate is provided with holes by which to affix it to the clothes of the dead. See No. 106. Signor Castellani, remarking upon the barbaric rudeness of the work on these plates, suggested they might have been found in Asia Minor. From the Hertz Collection. See Catalogue, p. 199, No. 2933. L. 2in. and 2¼in. 10306

[108.] Boss, in gold, with applied twisted wire ornamentation; the shape of outline is a partially rounded octagonal; in the centre is a cone-shaped projection. Dia. 1⅝in. 10324

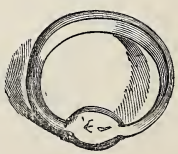
[109.] Fibula, in gold, with pin broken away; ornamented with exquisite applied wire work. L. 1¼in. 10346

[110.] Pair of earrings, in gold, decorated with applied wire ornamentation, the ends in shape of lions' heads. Dia. ⅞in. 8897

[111.] Finger ring, in gold, oval plate quite plain.* Plate ¾in. × ⅝in. 10330



No. 111.



No. 112.

No. 113.

[112.] Ditto, on oval plate remains of an engraved design.* 10332

[113.] Ditto. The stone which has been set in this is wanting.* 10331

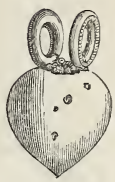
[114.] Earring, in gold, with small rosette, and inverted cone-shaped pendant below, on which is a small garnet. 8899

* See Catalogue of the Colquitt Street Museum p. 20, No. 222A.

[115.] Spiral finger ring, of twisted flat gold wire.* H. $\frac{3}{8}$in. 10310

No. 115.

No. 116.



No. 117

[116.] Pair of Earrings, in gold.* L. 1in. 10329

[117.] Pendant, in gold, in shape of a small vase for perfume.* H. nearly 1in. 10328

[118.] Earring, in gold.* H. $\frac{7}{8}$in. 10338

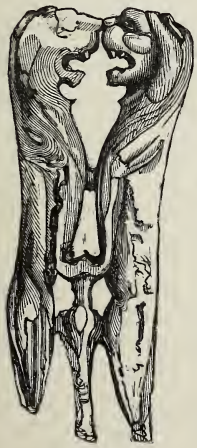
No. 118.

[119.] Four fragments of gold from Etruscan jewellery.* 10315

No. 119

[120.] Scarabæus, in red carnelian, with figures of a man and bird, in intaglio. Modern silver pendant setting. $\frac{5}{8}$in. × $\frac{3}{8}$in. 10589

[121.] Scarabæus, in black and white onyx, with subject in intaglio, Ulysses consulting the shade Tiresias. From Hertz Collection. See Catalogue, No. 684. $\frac{3}{8}$in. × $\frac{1}{4}$in. 10601



No. 126.

[122.] Ditto, in red carnelian, same subject in intaglio as No. 121. From Hertz Collection. See Catalogue, No. 710. Pronounced by Mr. C. W. King as "very good work." $\frac{1}{2}$in. × $\frac{3}{8}$in. 10600

[123.] Ditto, subject in intaglio, a satyr with wine skin, or Hercules with bull. Early work. From Hertz Collection. See Catalogue, No. 704. $\frac{1}{2}$in. × $\frac{3}{8}$in. 10598

[124.] Ditto, with figure of a man bending a bow, possibly Philoctetes with bow of Hercules. From Hertz. Collection. See Catalogue, No. 716. $\frac{1}{2}$in. × $\frac{3}{8}$in. 10599

[125.] Figure of a lion couchant, carved in bone. From Fejérváry Collection. See Catalogue, No. 8. L. $\frac{7}{8}$in., H. $\frac{1}{2}$in. 10023

[126.] Handle (?) in ivory; two lions *vis-a-vis*, standing on their hind legs, their front paws on an upright object between them. Very good work. H. 2$\frac{3}{8}$in.

* See Catalogue of the Colquitt Street Museum, p. 20, No. 222A.

[127.] Head of Medusa, a grotesque face, grinning, with projecting tusks from the mouth. From the Fejérváry Collection. See Catalogue, No. 7. H. 2¼in. 10019

[128.] Tablet from the front of a casket, carved in very low relief, with spirited figure of Diana in the act of catching the Mænalian stag, the neck of which is grasped by the right arm, and one of the ears by the left hand of the goddess (Westwood, Catalogue of Fictile Ivories p. 1, No. 1). From Fejérváry Collection. See Catalogue, No. 4. L. 4⅛in., H. 1¼in. 10017

[129.] Tablet, similar in style to No. 128, and for the same purpose, with lower part of a figure of a recumbent bull. From Fejérváry Collection. See Catalogue, No. 5. L. 3⅝in., H. 1in. 10018

[130.] Carving in ivory from a casket (?), with floral and leafage design in relief. From Chiusi. L. 4⅝in., H. 1⅞in. 20.9.77.89

[131.] Three portions of spoons in ivory. 10045-10047. 14.8.76.3

[132.] Two figures of birds (votive doves of Aphrodite ?), carved in ivory, and drilled with small holes to affix them on to a small rod. From Capua. L. 1¾in. and 2in. 1.8.79.10

[133.] Figure of a winged sphinx, carved in low relief, in ivory; possibly portion of a casket. From Fejérváry Collection. See Catalogue, No. 6. L. 2⅜in., H. 1½in. 10020

[134.] Portion of a mirror case, in bronze; with subject in relief—"Paris kneeling on an altar, a palm branch in left hand, "in right a sword; on the left a warrior; on the right a winged "female figure, with double axe raised to strike." (Michaelis in *l. cit.*) Mr. Murray considers that the subject represents Paris attacked by Deiphobus and Cassandra. The case was in all probability found at Tarquinii. It came with No. 135 from the Hertz Collection, and was No. 2069 in the Sale Catalogue of the same. There is a case with the same subject in the British Museum. See also Gerhard's *Etruscan Spiegel*, pl. 21, fig. 1. Dia. 4⅝in. 10457

[135.] Mirror case, and lid, possibly not originally belonging to each other; in bronze, ornamented with circular lines. This came with No. 134 from the Hertz Collection. See No. 2069 in the Hertz Sale Catalogue. Dia. 5⅜in. 10457

[136.] Mirror, in bronze, with figures of a woman and two men, and apparently columns, &c., behind, engraved in fine outline upon it. Mr. Murray calls the subject "Helena, the "daughter of Zeus, and her brothers, the Dioscuri (Castor and "Pollux)." The work he considers to have been done under Greek influence during the best epoch of Etruscan art. The

mirror was probably found at Palestrina. The same subject occurs on other Etruscan mirrors, Inghirami's *Monumenti Etruschi*, vol. iv., taf. lxiv. Michaelis describes this subject—"Nude "woman between two seated youths; in the background an "architectural design." See Gerhard's *Etruscan Spiegel*, pl. 59. Dia. 7⅛in. L. 10in. 10456

[137.] Mirror, in bronze, with engraved subject upon it, two men fighting an armed warrior, and behind the warrior a seated figure. Dia. 4½in. L. 8½in. 12928

[138.] Mirror, in bronze, engraved with winged female nude figure wearing a Phrygian cap, hovering towards the left; in the right hand a ball or apple. (?) (Michaelis in *l. cit.*) See Gerhard's *Etruscan Spiegel*, pl. 32 ff. Dia. 4⅜in., L. 8⅝in. 12927

[139.] Round plate of bronze; was possibly a mirror. No trace of any handle or ornamentation. Dia. 7¾in. 10459

[140.] Mirror, in bronze, broken into several pieces; handle gone, and no engraving or ornamentation. Dia. 5⅛in. 12929

[141.] Mirror; with subject in raised outlines, "Perseus and "Minerva looking at the reflection of the Gorgoneion in the "water," a modern incorrect copy of a mirror figured in Gerhard, *l. cit.* pl. 123. See Michaelis, *l. cit.* p. 427, No. 20. This mirror was No. 684 in the Colquitt Street Museum. See Catalogue p. 33, where it is described as a cast from a mirror in the Museo Bourbonico. Dia. 5⅝in. L. 10½in. 11769

[142.] Mirror, in bronze, possibly old bronze, with a modern engraved subject upon it—"A youth, leaning on a staff or "thyrsos, to whom a panther holds out its paw." (Michaelis, *l. cit.* p. 426, No. 18.) Dia. 6⅛in. L. 10½in. 8809

[143.] Candelabrum in bronze, tripod, the feet in shape of animals' feet; the stem broken. Said to have been found at Canino. No. 822, page 37, of the Catalogue of the Colquitt Street Museum. H. when perfect, 3ft. 7¼in. 8586

[144.] Feet of bronze tripod candelabrum, shape of animals' feet; said to have been found at Canino. No. 823, page 37, of the Catalogue of the Colquitt Street Museum. H. 8⅞in. 12924

[145.] Ditto. Locality unknown. H. 5½in. 12923

[146.] Candelabrum, in bronze, fairly perfect. From Hertz Collection. See Sale Catalogue, page 143, No. 2072. H. 2ft. 10in. 12935

[147.] Ditto, with tripod feet in shape of animals' hoofs; running up the stem are full relief figures of a cat and mouse (?); on the square top are four similar figures of birds. H. 14¼in. 12936

[148.] Candelabrum, in bronze, tripod, with feet in shape of animals' feet. H. 18in. 12937

[149.] Portion of a bronze candelabrum; for the use of which see fig. 6, pl. 37, vol. iii. of Caylus' *Recueil D'Antiquities*, where a four-pronged object similar to this is inserted between the feet and stem of a candelabra. Dia. 6¾in. H. 1½in. 12938

[150.] Candelabrum (?) with tripod base in lead. Said to have been found at Canino. See No. 824, p. 37, of the Colquitt Street Museum Catalogue. H. about 3ft. 12980

[151.] Bucket, in bronze, with double handle; very much restored. Similar in shape to fig. 5, taf. i., heft i., band iii. of Lindenschmit's *Alterthümer*. H. 9in. 12934

[152.] Two round open flat bronze dishes; similar in form to fig. 1, taf. ii., heft iii., band iii., of Lindenschmit's *Alterthümer*. Dia. 10¾in. and 10in. H. 2in. 12972-3

[153.] Round open flat bronze dish, with long handle. Dia. 8¾in. H. 2¾in. 10192

[154.] Vessel, in bronze, with handle. H. 5in. 12933

[155.] Ditto, the handle gone. H. 5⅝in. 12931

[156.] Vessel, in bronze, for hanging, the bottom like the more pointed end of an egg; handle across top. Found at Canino. No. 825, p. 37, of the Catalogue of the Colquitt Street Museum. H. 6⅞in. 12979

[157.] Foot of a large cist, in bronze; at top, a head with radiated disk on it; below, four spread wings. H. 3⅝in. 12962

[158.] Two jugs, in bronze, of almost exactly similar shape. H. 9¼in. and 9¼in. 12921-2

[159.] Jug, of similar type to figs. 5 and 6, taf. ii., heft iii., band iii. of Lindenschmit's *Alterthümer*. See also band iii., heft xii., taf. iv., fig. *2a*. H. 9⅝in. 8806

[160.] Jug, in bronze, with head of Pan at bottom of handle. The base of the jug much restored. On the bottom are some rude scratches which look somewhat like letters. (?) H. 6⅝in. 8804

[161.] Jug, in bronze, similar to No. 160, without a handle. H. 6⅝in. 8805

[162.] Small ditto, handle and bottom gone. H. 4in. 12932

[163.] Handle of a bronze jug, with hinged plate to be attached to a lid; also two other loose plates of the same kind. 12951-3

[164.] Handle of a bronze jug. L. 4½in. 12956

[165.] Handle, from a large bronze jug, with fine ornamentation at the base. See Lindenschmit's *Alterthümer*, band i., heft ii., taf iii. H. 9in. 12957

[166.] Handle of bronze jug, with man's head and neck in full relief at top; a leaf pattern down the back, and head with flowing hair at bottom. H. 6½in. 12958

[167.] Ditto, with head of Pan at top, and the same, with very curled locks, at bottom. H. 5¼in. 12959

[168.] Ditto, with head in full relief at top, and another bas-relief at bottom. H. 3⅞in. 12960

[169.] Large bowl, in bronze, with two handles, the ends of which are in shape of figures of recumbent lions. The bottom of the vessel is unfortunately completely broken away.
H. about 12in. 12930

[170.] Pair of handles, in bronze, with engraved ornamentation, exactly similar to fig. 1 *b*, taf. ii., heft. iii., band iii. of Lindenschmit's *Alterthümer*. W. 5in. 12942

[171.] Handle, in bronze, with elaborate work upon it, lion's and horses' (?) heads, scrolls, &c. W. 5¼in. 12943

[172.] Ditto. W. 4½in. 12944

[173.] Ditto, much broken. W. 5in. 12945

[174.] Pair of handles, in bronze; at either end of each is a lion's head between his two front paws, and between these a row of buds (lotus ?) and leaves. W. 5½in. 12946

[175.] Handle, in bronze, with bearded head of Pan at each side. W. 4in. 12947

[176.] Ditto, with finely cast leaf ornamentation upon each side. W. 3½in. 12948

[177.] Handle, in bronze, with engraved scroll ornamentation. W. 4¾in. 12949

[178.] Pair of handles, in bronze, with Greek honeysuckle ornament in relief on either side. W. 5⅛in. 12950

[179.] Handle, in bronze. W. 4⅜in. 12961

[180.] Ditto. W. 6in. 12955

[181.] Handle, and attached to it portions of the thin sides of a bronze cist. W. 5in. 12954

[182.] Boss, stamped out of a thin plate of bronze; in the centre, on a sunk surface, a lion's head in high relief. These bosses were used for decorating the Etruscan tombs. There is one in the British Museum similar to this, only larger, and described as being from the soffit of an Etruscan tomb. From the Pulszky Collection, and said to have been found at Volterra.
Dia. 10½in. Depth 2in. 4521

[183.] Armlet, of spirally twisted bronze wire, decorated with finely engraved linear ornamentation. Said to have been

found at Canino. See No. 831, page 37 of the Catalogue of the Colquitt Street Museum. Dia. at base 3½in. 12939

[184.] Knife, or razor (?) in bronze, crescent-shaped; found in Italy. From the Pulszky Collection. L. 4⅝in. 4574

[185.] Hook, with seven prongs round it, and a ring with another prong in centre. Found at Canino. No. 821, on page 37 of the Colquitt Street Catalogue.
Dia. across the prongs 9½in. 12925

[186.] Portion of a belt-buckle, in bronze; fine work. For similar buckles, see taf. 2, heft. ix., band ii., of Lindenschmit's *Alterthümer.* W. 3¼in. 10487

[187.] Hook, from a belt buckle, in bronze, like No. 186; with engraved ornamentation exactly similar to fig. 3, taf. 2, heft. ix., band ii. of Lindenschmit's *Alterthümer.*
L. 3¼in. 10488

[188.] Two vases, with narrow necks like bottles, in silver; with lines of embossed ornamentation, leafage and conventional scroll designs. Found at Canino. See Catalogue of the Colquitt Street Museum, p. 37, No. 830. H. 5¼in., Dia. 4¾in.; H. 5¼in., Dia. 3⅞in. 10075-6

[189.] Figure of a man in bronze, nude, with cloth over his left arm. Very rude work. H. 4⅞in. 12940

[190.] Figure of a woman, in bronze, draped, the upper part of the garment over the shoulder, with fringe attached; in the centre of the body a very curious cross in intaglio.
H. 3¾in. 12941

[191.] Small grotesque figure of a man with animal's (cat's ?) head holding up a stick: in bronze, very rude. H. 2⅝in. 12970

Roman Antiquities.

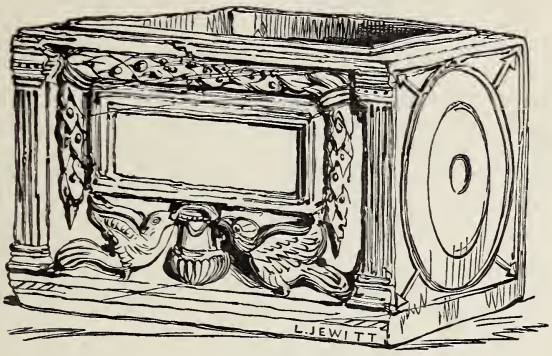
[192.] Sepulchral urn, in white marble, rectangular, with sloping roof-shaped cover. In front is a legend, surrounded by a wreath cut in relief:—

NORBANA . C . ↃL
PRIMIGENIA . F
NORBANAE . LYCINIDIS
V . A . $\overline{XX}$

Norbana Primigenia Freedwoman of Caius daughter of Norbana of Lycinis (?) aged 20 years.

Inside are the burnt bones. The sides and back are plain.
H. (with lid) 9in. 8½in. square. 8917

[193.] Ditto. In front is carved in relief a tablet, without



Urn No. 193.

legend, surrounded by a wreath ; and below, a vase with dove on either side ; on each side a trophy of shield and spears.
L. 11in. W. 8½in. H. 6½in. 8918

[194.] Ditto, rectangular shape, with garland of fruit and leaves carved in front in low relief; also a tablet, upon which are the traces of a nearly obliterated inscription commencing DM, Five holes have been drilled through the bottom of the urn, and this, coupled with the worn condition of the inscription, would seem to indicate that the urn had been used in modern times as a flower-box. L. 15¾in. W. 11¼in. H. 7¾in. 8916

[195.] Ditto, in tufa, with lid ; inside are a quantity of burnt bones. See Colquitt Street Catalogue, p. 6, No. 46.
L. (lid) 11in. H. (with lid) 9¼in. W. 5¾in. 8915

[196.] Ditto, in alabaster, with subject carved in front in relief—a man driving a quadriga, two other figures standing behind him ; beyond the four horses is another horse and a man, apparently advancing towards the chariot.
L. 12¾in. H. 8in. W. 7in. 8914

[197.] Slab, in calcareous stone, inscribed—

D M S
FLA FORTV
NATA FOR
TVNATI FILIA
VIXIT A XXX

Sacred to the Divine Shades
Flavia Fortunata
Daughter of Fortunatus
She lived 30 years.

See Colquitt Street Catalogue, p. 5, No. 32. H. 11in. W. 8in. 8911

[198.] Ditto, in white marble, inscribed—

DIS MANIBVS SACRVM
SEX GARGILIVS P . F .
MACER VIXIT AN
NO . VNO . M . III
DIEBVS XVI

Sacred to the Divine Shades
Sextus Gargilius Macer son of Publius
He lived one year 3 months
16 days.

See Colquitt Street Catalogue, p. 6, No. 47. H. 7¼in. W. 8in. 8913

[199.] Ditto, inscribed—

D . M
P . PACVVIO
EPAPHRODITO
MOSCHVS LIB
PATRONO
BENE MERENTI
FECIT

To the Divine Shades
To P(ublius) Pacuvius
Epaphroditus
Moschus a freedman
to his well deserving patron
made this (memorial.)

Below this has been recently inscribed, A . NEAPOLI DEPORTATVM . A . D . MDCCLXIV. At the top, over the inscription, is a vase, with ivy growing from it. H. 20in. W. 11in. 8909

[200.] Ditto, inscribed—

DIS . MANIBVS . SAC
P . GARGILIVS . P . F . SATVR
NINVS . VIXIT . ANNO
VNO . M . VIII . D . XVIII .
HIC MIHI SITUS . ERIT

Sacred to the Divine Shades
Publius Gargilius Saturninus
son of Publius. He lived
one year 8 months 18 days.
He will be laid here with me.

See Colquitt Street Catalogue, p. 5, No. 35.
H. 7⅜in. L. 9½in. 8912

[201.] Sepulchral monument, in white marble, in form of a fountain, portion of the surface being sunk, and pierced with small holes for the water to come up through ; inscribed—

DIS . MANIBVS
T FLAVIVS EUPHEMVS
T FLAVIO EVTVCHO VERNAE SVO
B M FECIT
VIXIT AN XII
M III

To the Divine Shades
Titus Flavius Euphemus
To Titus Flavius Eutuchus his well deserving
bondman he made this.
He lived 12 years 3 months.

See Colquitt Street Catalogue, p. 4, No. 26. 8¾in. × 8⅝in. 8910

[202.] Ditto ; on the top is a full-face portrait ; head of a girl, carved in relief, projecting from a shell, on either side of which is a dolphin ; below, the inscription—

DIIS MANIB
PVBLICIA TERTIA
PICARIAE TERTIAE
FILIAE SUAE BENE
MERENTI FECIT
VIXIT ANN X
H . S . E .

To the Divine Shades
Publicia Tertia has made this to
Picaria Tertia,
her well deserving daughter.
She lived 10 years.
She is laid here.

See Michaelis, p. 425, No. 11. Round the inscription is a border of carved leafage. Probably found in South Europe—Spain or Italy. H. about 23in. W. about 13½in. 8908

[203.] Ditto, with inscription—

DIS MANIBVS SACRVM
VERNA ET RHODINE
IMENIES
RESTITVTO FILIO DVLCISSIMO
ANNIS IIII M VIII

Sacred to the Divine Shades
Verna and Rhodina Imenies
to Restitutus their sweetest son.
He lived 4 years 8 months.

See Colquitt St. Catalogue, p. 6, No. 50. 8¼in. × 4⅜in. 10099

[204.] Ditto, inscribed—

MVNIVS SALVI
MVNIA PHILVMINA
FECIT SIBI ET CONIVGI SVO

Munius Salvius
Munia Philumina
made this for herself and her husband.

Formerly in the Faussett Collection, and labelled by Mr. Faussett as the gift of Mr. Ebenezer Mussel. See *Inven. Sep.*, p. 207. Mr. Mussel was a collector, living in London during the last century. The slab was probably found on the Continent.
L. 9in. 10125

[205.] Ditto, inscribed :—

IOLOCI
SACRUM
NE MERENTI FECIT
HERAS COLLIBER
VIXIT ANNIS XXXX.

Sacred to the Genius of the place.
Heras to his well-deserving
fellow freedman made this.
He lived 40 years.

Formerly in the Faussett Collection, and labelled by Mr. Faussett (as the gift of Mr. Ebenezer Mussell), as No. 204. The name of the person commemorated on the tablet is unfortunately wanting. Probably found in Italy. L. 6in. 10124

[206.] Fragment of a tile, in terra cotta; such tiles were used in Rome and other towns in Italy for building; they are inscribed with the names of the estates on which they were made, the names of their owners, and other devices. See Birch's *Ancient Pottery*, p. 480.

EX F DOMIT DOMS.
AET ETAPRONC L. 7in. 10288

[207.] Ditto, circular impression, eagle in centre, and two lines of legend round :—

AVGVST OP DOL EX PR DOM
FORDOMITIANARVFIG Dia. 8½in. 10287

[208.] Ditto, with three lines of inscription :—

C SARIN COMM
DE FIGLINIS
MARCI L. 8½in. 10286

[209.] Ditto; with circular stamp, and indistinct figure in centre, and two lines of inscription around : very illegible.

RA . D P OMN AVG
CALCAM NDA L. 5⅝in. 10285

[210.] Three mace heads, in bronze, similar to figs. 4 and 6 on taf. 2, heft. viii., vol. i. of Lindenschmit's *Alterthümer.* 12976-8

[211.] Head of Minerva, helmeted, in bronze; found near Mayence. See *Pro. Hist. Soc. Lanc. and Chesh.*, vol. v., p. 99. H. nearly 2in. 8822

Bronze Head, No. 211.

[212.] Lamp suspender, in bronze, with open work inscription round the circular ring :—APωEI HERCVLANVS BOTVM SOLBIT.
8920

[213.] Necklace of lapis-lazuli beads, on twisted gold wire; said to have been found in the River Nidda in Germany, and to have come from the collection of Mr. Horrac, at Frankfurt. Mr. Mayer obtained the necklace from Count Pulszky.
L. 17½in. 10321

[214.] Sling bullets, in lead; circular and rather flat, with leaves and small projections in relief, and holes through the centre. Dia. 1⅜in. to ¾in. 12708-10

[215.] Ditto, oval shape; found at Aqualeja in Lombardy. and inscribed CEASAR LEG IV . See *Pro. Soc. Ant.* 2nd Series, vol. ii., pp. 266, 269-70. *Archæologia*, vol. 32, pp. 96-107.
L. 1⅛in. 10127

[NOTE.—Since writing the above description of the Greek and Roman antiquities in the Mayer Museum, the editor has visited some of the museums on the Continent, and made notes of several interesting pieces similar to those here catalogued. In the Prince Casignano's Cumæan Collection in the Naples Museum is a casket, with antique ivory mountings, and restored wood work. On the sides of the casket are figures of caryatides, precisely similar to No. 10049 in the Mayer Museum; and the feet of the casket are identical with the sphinxes described under No. 53 in this Catalogue. In the Archæological Museum at Florence are five Etruscan ivory plaques similar in style to Nos. 128 and 129 in this Catalogue. One of these has Diana catching the stag, almost identical with No. 128; another subject represents recumbent figures on couches.

A careful examination of the Etruscan, Greek, and Roman collections in Italy only proves how difficult it is to satisfactorily separate the antiquities of these peoples from one another, and how, in Italy, they became very considerably blended and interwoven. The bronze candelabra, usually considered as Etruscan work, are found freely in Pompeii and Herculaneum. So also are the bronze handles catalogued here as Etruscan. It is therefore possible, and not at all improbable, that several of these bronzes were found in Pompeii or Herculaneum.]

NOTES ON THE HISTORY OF HUYTON, ESPECIALLY WITH REFERENCE TO ITS CHURCH.

By F. T. Turton.

(Read 12th January, 1882.)

Before commencing this paper I would desire to mention that it consists in great measure of extracts from various books which I have consulted, and which are arranged in such an order as to give an outline of the history of the parish of Huyton and of its church; and to this I have added, from time to time, observations of my own.

Huyton Parish.

The Parish of Huyton comprises the townships of Huyton, Roby, and Tarbock, and the chapelry of Knowsley, the extra parochial division of Croxteth Park being generally included in the chapelry of West Derby and parish of Walton-on-the-Hill.

Of the Parish of Huyton the greatest extent is 7 miles from Torbock on the south to Knowsley on the north, and its breadth is 2 miles from Roby on the west to Hazles in Huyton on the east, describing an area of 10,384 statute acres. It is in the Diocese of Liverpool, the Archdeaconry of Warrington, and the Deanery of Prescot. The stream anciently designated the Torbeck skirts the southern verge of the parish, rising near Childwall, and passing near Little Woolton and Torbock, it descends into the Mersey at Hale Bank in Halewood. A branch of the Alt, a small affluent of the Irish Sea, flows from the vicinity of Huyton to the north-west of Croxteth Park. In the reign of Edward the Confessor the Parish of Huyton was in the possession of two thanes, of whom "Dot held Hitune and "Torboc," and Uctred the Lord of six manors held Rabil and

Chenulueslei, as Roby and Knowsley are called in the Domesday Survey. The townships were at the time of the Conquest annexed to the Barony of Widnes; and in the reign of Henry III. Robert de Lathum, descended from Sir Robert the founder of Burscough Priory, and the son of Henry, held under the Earl of Lincoln, then Baron of Widnes, one knight's fee in Knowsley, Hulton, and Thorboc. The founder of Burscough gave to that house the church of Huton with all its appurtenances, and the place of S. Leonard in Knowseleigh. From a passage which Secome professes to have transcribed from the Records of Halton, it appears that Sir Robert de Lathom, in the reign of Edward II., held of the Lord of Widnes the manors of Knowsley, Huyton, Roby, and Torbock, and that they were subject to a relief of £5. The ancient Duchy FEODARY records that Thomas Earl of Lancaster, as baron of Widnes, in right of his wife Alicia, daughter of the Earl of Lincoln, held Hyton with Roby for five carucates of land, Knowsley for four carucates, and Torbok for three.

	Acres.	Ro.	Per.
Parish of Huyton	10,383	2	12
Huyton with Roby	2,878	3	9
Huyton (Township and Manor)	1,819	0	14
Huyton (Ecclesiastical)	1,532	0	0

Returns of the County of Lancaster, 1811.—Huyton Parish.

	Inhabited Houses.	Families.	Empty Houses.
Huyton and Roby.....	170	176	5
Knowsley	161	165	5
Tarbock.....	75	96	3

Huyton and Roby ...	61	agricultural families	53	families—trades, manufactures, &c.
Knowsley.....	138	,,	25	,,
Tarbock	67	,,	29	,,

Huyton rental per income tax	£8999	at 1d.	in the pound	£37	9 11
Knowsley rental per ditto	8582	,,		35	15 4
Tarbock ,,	4848	,,		20	4 0

POPULATION, &c.

	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.	1841.	1851.	1862.	1871.	1881.
Huyton Parish	2013	2402	3046	3412	3749	3952	4054	5114	5926
Tarbock Township	412	534	699	755	740	681	626	647	628
Roby ,,	862	955	310	401	444	490	467	3184	4060
Huyton ,,			863	1094	1263	1295	1612		
Knowsley ,,	739	913	1174	1162	1302	1486	1349	1283	1248

Valuation for Assessments: Huyton with Roby in 1854, £14,968; in 1866, £23,179; in 1884, £43,995.

Domesday Book & Int. Ripa & Mersham.

Terra infra Scripta Tenvit Rogeri Pictavensis. Inter Ripa & Mersham. In Derbei Hundret. Ibi habuit Rex Edward' uñ m̄ Derbei nominatu' cu' VI Bereuuich. Ibi IIII hidæ T'ra e' XV. car. Foresta . II . leuu' l'g. & una lat' & aira Accipitris. Vctred' ten'b' VI. Maner Rabil Chenulueslei Cherchebi Crosebi Magele Achetun. Ibi II hidæ. Siluæ II leuu' l'g. & lat' & II airæ accipitr" Dot teneb' Hitune & Torboc. Ibi I. hida q'eta ab om'i c'suetud præt. geld. T'ra e' IIII car. Val'b' XX sol.

Translation of Domesday Book.

Between Ribble and Mersey.

[South Lancashire.]

Roger de Poictou held the undermentioned land between the Ribble and the Mersey.

In [West] Derby Hundred.

King Edward [the Confessor] had there one manor named Derbie with six Berewicks. (The Berewick was a small manor belonging to a larger.) There are four hides (an uncertain and variable quantity of land). The land is fifteen carucates (probably in South Lancashire the carucate is the sixth part of a hide). There is a forest two leagues (about a mile and a half of our present measure) long, and one broad; and an aery of hawks. Uctred held six manors—Rabil (Roby), Chenulueslie (Knowsley), Cherchebi (Kirby), Crosebi (Crosby), Magele (Mag-

hull), and Achetun (Aughton). There are two hides (of land). The woods are two leagues long and the same broad, and there are two aeries of hawks.

Dot held Hitune (Huyton) and Torboc (Tarbock): there is one hide quit of all customary duties but the gelt (danegeld). The land is four carucates. It was worth twenty shillings.

. . . . . .

This manor of Derbei (West Derby) with its aforesaid hides rendered to King Edward in farm a rent of twenty-six pounds and two shillings. Three of these hides, the tax whereof (the king) remitted to the thanes who held them, were free. These rendered four pounds and fourteen shillings and eight pence. All these thanes were accustomed to render two ores (each one worth about twenty pence) of pennies for each carucate of land; and by custom they like the villeins made the king's houses and what belonged to them, and the fisheries, and the bays, and stands (places where the deer might be aimed at and taken with less difficulty) in the woods. And whoever came not to these when he ought was fined two shillings, and afterwards came and worked until the work was finished. Each of them sent his mowers one day in August to cut the king's corn. If he failed (herein) he was fined two shillings.

From abstract of the close roll A. 6, 1st to 12th year of the royalty of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster. First year, 1377:—

Grantors and o'rs.	Grantees and o'rs.	Matter and Premises.
. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
No. 3 and o'rs. } Thomas Latham.	Robert de Breton vicar of the Church of Huyton and Thomas de Ryding chaplain.	Enrolment of deed by Release and quit claim at Crossehalle in Lathom and all other lands granted in Lancashire, 49 Ed. III. (1375).

Musters of Soldiers, 1 Mary, 1553.

Mary, 1553. In Darby Hundred to raise 430 men: these were the commanders of them:—Edward Earl of Derby, Sir Richard

Molyneux, Sir Thomas Gerard, Sir Peers Legh, Sir John Holcroft, Sir John Atherton, Sir William Norris, Thomas Butler of Bewsey, George Ireland of Hale, William Tarbock of Tarbock, Lawrence Ireland of Lydiate, Esqs. And how every town made them :—

The Parish of Huyton	16	
Huyton cum Roby	5	16
Knowsley	6	
Torbeck -	5	

Familiæ Lancastrienses.

Or a list of the nobility and gentry in the County Palatine of Lancaster, from the time of Henry VII. to the Accession of William III. from original records, &c. In this list we find—

Case of Huyton. . . . . Harrington of Huyton.
Wadsworth of Hayton.

From a True and Faithful copy of the Various rates for the County Palatine of Lancaster (May 17th, 1716). The County lay, or Soldiers' lay, a tax for mustering, arming, &c., soldiers for the King's Majestie's wars, repair of bridges, &c., &c.

The Hundred of Darby is divided into 14 parishes, and here it is to be noticed that all sums of money which shall be taxed upon the said Hundred according to the County Lay are to be divided into 48 parts and pay as followeth, viz. :—

Hyton parish . . . . 3 parts.

Hyton parish is divided into three parts which do always bear and pay alike. At a Lay of 3s. Hyton and Roby make one-third part, and pay 1s. as followeth viz., Hyton two-thirds 8d., Roby one-third part 4d.=1s. Knowsley maketh the second part, and payeth 1s. Tarbuck maketh the third part, and payeth 1s.

The fifteenths and subsidies are two of the oldest rates in the kingdom, and were superseded by the Land Tax Act of Parliament, which was framed on the principle of the ancient Subsidy Act and Fifteenths. Payments of fifteenths were made so far back as the statute of Magna Charta.

The usual Fifteenth of every township within the Hundred of Darby.

Hyton cum Roby . . . £1 13 6

The Oxlay is used for provision of oxen for the King's Majesty's household. This tax or lay was agreed upon the 8th January, anno regni reginæ Elizabethæ 25, anno Domini 1583. Hyton paid 2d. to this lay.

Soldiers' Lay, 1624.

DARBY HUNDRED, 14 PARISHES (NOW 17).

When the Hundred of Darby maketh £100, then the several Townships therein pay as followeth :—

Hyton (P.) and Roby £2 1 8

The parish of Huyton is almost entirely agricultural. There are no navigable rivers nor any canals, but the London and North Western Railway passes Huyton Lane, close to the village, and the new branch line to Prescot and St. Helens runs through the parish, commencing at the junction at Huyton Station. The soil for the most part is a strongish loam, with the exception of the tract of peat called "Knowsley Moss." There was in the parish an excellent flagstone quarry, situated to the E.S.E. of the village of Huyton; in which township there is coal, as well as in the townships of Torbock and Knowsley, the latter of which, however, being in the park, is not worked.

WINDOW MONEY ACT.

An Acct of y^e^ money stated w'th y^e^ several Townships in Prescot, Childwall, and Huyton cum Robie Parishes and stated at Prescott y^e^ 15 Aug. 1699.

Huyton cum Robie Parish

Window Money.		*Marriage.*	
Knowsley . . .	15 : 14 : 00	Knowsley . . .	5 : 09 : 00
Tarbock . . .	10 : 12 : 00	Tarbock. . . .	3 : 13 : 06
Huyton cu. Robie	15 : 08 : 00	Huyton cu. Robie	5 : — —

Novemb'r the 16th 1699. An Acct. of Returns made at Prescott on y^e^ Window and Marriages Acts before Cuthbert Sharples Esq.

Mair of Liverpoole and Thomas Johnson jr. Esq. both Justices of Peace for y^e^ County Pal. of Lanc. 9br 16, 1699

Huyton Parish.

	Windows.	*Marriages.*
Knowsley	6 : 17 : 0	1 : 7 : 6
Tarbock		1 : 00 : 00

6 & 7 Will III. Cap. 6. An Act for granting to his Majesty certain Rates and Duties upon Marriages, Births, and Burials, and upon Batchelors and Widowers, for the Term of five Years, for carrying on the War against France with vigour.

July ye 27th, 1698. Assess'rs of ye 3d Poll Act.

Huyton Parish.

Huyton cu. Robie . .	Wm. Carter and Richd. Garnet
Knowsley	Edwd. Rylands, Jno. Knowles
Tarbock	Georg Rich'dson, John Hunt

Anthony Martin } Collect's for Marriages &c. for 1700 Jurat 22°
George Sheppard } May 1700 *L. R.* vol. v.

The manor of Huyton seems to have been leased to several tenants in the time of Edward III. The Lancashire bag of Pedes Finium, in the Chapter House, Westminster, contains a bundle of fines, one of which is dated 2 an. Ducatus (1352-3) between William de Stoklegh and Avicia his wife, and John del Dale of Childwalle, chaplin, deforcer of three parts of the manor of Huyton; another is dated 4 an. Ducatus (1354-5) between Henry de Walton, Archdeacon of Richemund and John le Norreys of Speek, deforcer of two parts of the manor; and a third dated 7 an. Ducatus (1357-8) between William de Walton and Avicia de Bretargh and William de Bretargh, deforcers of the manor of Huyton, the fine in the last case being 20 marks of silver. By an instrument of the same kind in another bundle, Thomas de Lathum paid a fine for the manor of Huyton, in 50 Edward III. (1376) to Robert le Brecow, vicar of the church of Huyton, and Thomas le Rydings, chaplain, who was vicar of Huyton in 1394. The ancient Duchy Feodary notices that Thomas de Lathum Knight, and his tenants, held a knight's fee in Knowsley, Torbocke, and Hyton, of the Duke of Lancaster which Robert de Lathum formerly held. These manors passed

into the family of Stanley by the marriage of Isabella, daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Lathom, with Sir John Stanley.

The Lathom family held lands in Huyton, which were conveyed by the marriage of an heiress to one of the Harrington family, and Hamo Harrington, in 20 Henry VIII. (1528), held, it is said, the manor of Huyton; Percival Harrington, in 27 Henry VIII (1535), held Huyton-hey and other property in Huyton, where their descendants were resident in the early part of the last century. An heiress of the Harringtons' married into the family of Molineux of New Hall, and her grandson Thomas Molineux Unsworth Seel, of Suffolk, Esq., now owns the lordship, which is subject to the court of Knowsley.

WOLFALL.

The hamlet of Woolfall was the property of Mrs. Unsworth of Maghull (sister of Miss Seel), whose son takes the name of Seel, and will quarter the arms of—1st, Seel and Molineux; 2ndly, Unsworth; 3rdly, Molineux of New Hall; and 4thly, Harrington of Huyton, with the two crests of Seel and Molineux.

The township and manor of Huyton are the property of Miss Seel. The hamlet of Woolfall is within the township of Huyton and the family of Woolfall was of great antiquity, and connected with the Bolds, the Irelands, and other families at the south end of the county.

Woolfall or Wolfall Hall, in Huyton, was for some centuries the residence of the Wolfalls, whose ancestor, Richard de W'lfal, was on the inquisition for the Gascote Scutage in West Derby about 25 Henry III. (1241). Anne, heiress of Thomas Woolfall, of Woolfall in Huyton, about 1653 married Robert son of William Harrington of Huyton Hey; and from this family the estate passed by marriage to the Molineuxs of New Hall, through whom it descended to Thomas Molineux Unsworth Seel, Esq., along with Hurst House in Huyton. Mr. Seel, about 1828, sold both Hurst and Woolfall, the latter of which was purchased by the Earl of Derby. Red Hazles or Hazles, nearly opposite Hurst House, was the property of the Ogles of Whiston, from whom it was transferred by marriage,

prior to 1675, to the Cases, who held it until Henry Case, Esq., sold it to Joseph Birch, Esq., of Liverpool, who was afterwards created a baronet. He died in 1834, and was succeeded by his only son, Sir Thomas Bernard Birch, Bart., some time M.P. for Liverpool. They are of a Whitehaven family.

In 1617 Thomas Wooffull, Esq., was a non-resident burgess of Liverpool.

John de Wolfal appears, with Alan le Norreys, as witnesses to a grant of land in Aykebergh (Aigburth) from John, son of Adam Gerstan, to Stanlaw Abbey in 1283. Richard de Wolfal was also witness at the same time. *Coucher Bk. Whalley*, p. 574.

Sir Richard Bold married 2ndly Margaret, daughter of William Woolfall, of Woolfall in Prescot.—*Visit. Lanc.*, 1567.

In the list of Recusants banished by Act of Parliament, held October, 1680, we find Wm. Wolfall of Huyton and Roby gent.; and a William Wolfall is said to have died at Moor Hall, near Ormskirk, in 1787.—*Cavalier's Note Book.*

Arg. a bend erm. between 2 bendlets, gu. . . . . Wolfall.

TORBOCK.

Torbock is an almost entirely agricultural township. There were formerly collieries here, but they are almost exhausted. Torboc with Hitune belonged to Dot at the time of the Domesday Survey, and during the 13th century gave name to a member of the Lathom family. For Henry who was lord of Torbock, Roby, Huyton, Knowsley, and other manors, had two sons, of whom the elder, Robert, was sometimes distinguished by the Norman patronymic Fitz Henry, which the English rendered Harrison; and sometimes was denominated, from his principal residence, de Lathom, while Richard the other son, inheriting Torbock, became the founder of the Torbocks of Torbock. This Richard, lord of Torbock, brother of Robert Fitz-Henry, according to the only authenticated pedigree of this family extant (Visit. by Flowers, 1567), had Richard, whose grandson Henry married Ellen, daughter of ——, and was the Henry Torbec to whom was granted in 41 Henry III. (1257), a charter for free warren in Torbec, Dalton, Thornton, Whithull, and Brudeheved, and for

a market or fair in the manor of Torboc. In 3 Edward III. (1329) William de Esteheved was confined in the prison of Lancaster, for the death of Henry son of Elias le Ker of Torbok, but under what circumstances the record does not state. Richard, the son of Henry Torbec, married Mawd, daughter of ——, of Haydock, and had Henry, whose grandson Henry was father of two knights, Sir Richard and Sir Henry Tarbock. The former married Jane, daughter to Ratcliffe, according to Barrett, and had issue. To this branch of the family belongs Dame Cecill of Torboke, lady of Torboke in the reign of Henry VI. and Edward IV. Her will has been preserved, and is a singular composition.

By an inquisition (the inquisition will be found in Bearcroft's Historical Account of Sutton's Foundation in Charter House ed., and 1737), taken at Wigan, 25 Aug., 13 James I., it appears that Sir Edward Tarbock, Edward Tarbock, Esq., and George Tarbock, gent., in consideration of £9300 to them paid, by Thomas Sutton, Esq., conveyed the manor of Tarbock, with its appurtenances, and certain messuages, mills, dovecote, and lands, with the appurtenants in Tarbock, Whiston, and Cronton, and the rectory of Huyton, and the tithes thereof in Huyton, Roby, Woolfall, Knowsley, and Tarbock unto Thomas Wheeler and Robert Marshall to the use of the said Thomas Sutton, his heirs and assigns for ever; the manor of Tarbock being held of William Earl of Derby of his manor of Knowsley at the rent of 6s. 8d., and by military service and one-third part of a knight's fee; the lands in Cronton being held of Thomas Brooke, Esq., of his manor of Cronton, of soccage, and the tenements in Whiston being held of Henry Gyle, Esq., of his manor of Whiston. This Thomas Sutton was the founder of the Charter House Hospital and School, and he omitted to include this purchase of the Tarbock family in his will, whereupon the property descended to his cousin Simon Baxter, who on the 20th July, 12 James I., sold the same to Sir Richard Molyneux, Knight and Baronet, for £10,500, and it is now in possession of his descendant the Earl of Sefton.

Torbock, before the time of Richard I. had given name to the ancestors of the Torbocks and Lathoms; and the Torbocks continued to reside here in knightly rank until the seventeenth century, when the estate was lost. The Earl of Sefton is lord of the manor.

[1230—1264.] Quitclaim by Henry de Torboc, clerk, to the prior and canons of St. Nicholas of Burscough, of all right in the Church of Flixton other than in two marks paid out of the said Church to the prior and canons by Master Andrew the physician. Witnesses, Sir Robert, lord of Lathom, Henry de Perbold, Henry, lord of Torboc, Richard, Adam and William, brothers, and Robert de W[o]lfal.—36 *Rep. Records*, p. 200.

On 16th Aug. 1604, the king wrote to Richard Vaughan, Bishop of Chester, and others, that Peter Torbocke had lately "framed "a boat to travel on the river Weaver, co. Chester, for his own "private gain: also to command Peter Torbocke not to pass "above Frodsham Bridge," &c.

1329. Grant in frankalmoign from Elena, the lady of Torbock, widow, to the lord prior and canons of Burscough, of an acre of land in the vill of Torbock, lying between the land of Adam of "olde Torbok" and the line near the grantor's own demesne. Witnesses: Richard le Waleys, Adam de Bykerstat, Alan de Eccleston, John de la Forde, and Henry Rauf, clerk. At Torbock, on Monday next after the feast of All Saints (6 November.)

Sir Henry de Torbock married Katherine Halsall, and their grandson, Sir William, married Margaret Stanley, and his son Thomas married Elizabeth More, of Bank Hall, and their daughter Margaret married William Ireland, of Lydiate.

For a pedigree of the Torbock family, by Helsby, see the *Reliquary*, vol. xi. p. 97.

The arms of the Torbock family were—Or, an eagle's leg, erased gu. on a chief indented az. 3 plates.

ROBY.

Roby, perhaps "the place of the roe," another Danish settlement, and the Rabil of Domesday, was the property of the

Lathoms soon after the Conquest, and in 32 Edward I. (1304), Robert de Lathom had a charter for a market and fair, as well as free warren for his manor of Robye. His descendant, Sir Thomas de Lathom, in 13 Edward III (1339), had also a grant of free warren confirmed to him in Knowselegh and Roby, and in 9 Henry IV. (1407-8), free warren was confirmed to his son-in-law and successor, Sir John Stanley, in the manors of Knowselegh and Lathum, and the townships of Childwall, Roby, and Anlesargh. The present Earl of Derby is lord of the manor of Roby, which is subject to the court at Knowsley. . . . . .

Radulphus de Roby was a witness to a charter by Albert Gresley, who died 1185.

KNOWSLEY.

Knowsley became the property of the Lathom family by the marriage of Sir Robert de Lathom with Catharine, daughter and heiress of Thomas de Knowsley, and passed into the family of Stanley in like manner, by the marriage of Isabella, daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Lathom, grandson of Sir Robert, with Sir John Stanley.

CHURCH.

The Parish Church of Huyton, dedicated to S. Michael, is of considerable antiquity, having been granted at its foundation to the Priory of Burscough, by the first Robert de Lathom in the 12th century. Since the name of William, Chaplain of St. Leonards, is found amongst the witnesses to the charter of Robert, the son of Henry, we may conclude that there was a private chapel at Knowsley at the latter part of the 12th century. That it was granted before the accession of John to the throne is shewn by the following words:—"Pro anima Henrici regis "junioris, pat', mat', et omn', et Johannis Comitis de Mortune." A vicarage was apportioned in 1277. In the Valor of Pope Nicholas (1291) it is estimated at £10. Two Chantries were founded here, the first by John de Winwick rector of Wigan, in

1350, dedicated to the Virgin ; the other by his nephew, Richard de Winwick, dedicated to S. Michael the Archangel . . . . The chancel, which has a curious hammer beam roof, is separated from the body of the church by a fine rood screen of old oak, ornamented by foliage, flowing arabesque work, and blank shields of the date of Henry VII. . . . . The church was repaired in 1663, and the present tower was erected in the last century. The north aisle was raised in 1813, and the south in 1823, of ashlar stone . . . . . .

Since the dissolution of religious houses, the patronage of the church of Huyton, originally conferred upon the priory of Burscough, has passed into various hands. Indeed, before 17 Henry VII. (1501-2), the Asshetons of Croston had a grant from the priory of a chantry in Huyton and the advowson of the church. In a collection of pleas in the Duchy office, without date, but of the reign of Henry VIII., is the case of Thomas Assheton, who brought an action against Thomas Hesketh and others, feoffees in trust, for tortious possession of the chantry and advowson of Huyton Church, which Thomas Assheton held at the time of his death, 21 Henry VIII. (1529.) In 13 James I. (1615), the rectory belonged to Thomas Sutton. Afterwards in 21 James I. (1623), the advowson was held by Sir Richard Molyneux, and by his descendant, Richard Viscount Molyneux, in 12 Charles I. (1636) ; and from the Molyneux family passed in the last century to the house of Derby, with whom it now remains.

1815, May 25. Faculty to take down the North Wall and to enlarge the said Church.

1822, Oct. 25. ——— to pull down the East and West Walls and the whole of the South Wall, to extend the site and remove the pulpit, &c.

The annexed list of vicars is compiled from the Episcopal Registers and other sources.

VICARS OF HUYTON.

Date of Institution.	Vicar.	On whose Presentation.	Cause of Vacancy.
c. 1250	Richard		
Before 1376	Robert le Brecow. ..		
,, 1394	Thomas le Rydings...		
	James Smithe		
c. 1525	Roger Mason.		
Aug. 15, 1558 ..	Edward Lowe	Philip and Mary	Resignation of James Smithe.
c. 1578	W. Wade		
July 1, 29 Eliz...	Roger Devias	Queen Elizabeth	Death of last incumbent.
Jan. 2, 1607	Samuel Hankinson ..	Edward Torbock, esq., for this time only.	
July 13, 1615 ..	Lawrence Starkie....	Sir Richard Molyneux..	Death of Samuel Hankinson.
1640	William Bell	Election of Parishioners (ejected 1662).	
1665	John Lowe.....		
Before 1705	Christopher Sudell ..		
Sep. 30, 1706 ..	James Lowe	Duke of Somerset	
May 25, 1708 ..	Thomas Fleetwood ..	William Farrington, esq.	
Dec. 14, 1737 ..	Edward Jones	Jacob Jones, for that time only	Death of Thos. Fleetwood.
July 10, 1765 ..	Thomas Mallory	Hon. James Stanley, commonly called Lord Strange.	Death of Edward Jones
May 26, 1786 ..	John Barnes	Earl of Derby	Death of Thos. Mallory.
Sept. 10, 1809 ..	Geoffrey Hornby, jun.	Ditto	,, Jno. Barnes.
Aug. 12, 1813 ..	Ellis Ashton	Ditto	Resignation of Geoffrey Hornby.
July, 1869..	Oswald Henry L. Penrhyn.	Ditto	Death of Ellis Ashton.

First Fruits and Tenths granted by Pope Nicholas the Fourth A.D. 1288 to King Edward the First towards defraying the expense of an expedition to the Holy Land.

Archidiaconat' Cestr' ; Decanatus de Werinton ; Coventr' Sp'.

		Taxatio.	Decim.
(352)	Ecclia de Huyton.....	£10 o o	£1 o o

Valor Hen. VIII. Cantaria apud Hytone ex fundac'one d'ni Johannis Wynwyke. Willmus Prescote et Rob'tus Standisshe Cantaristæ ib'm. Val's in pensione annuatim recept' ex'a monasterium de Burscogh xiij^{li} vj^{s} viij^{d}. Inde in denarijs annuatim distribut' inter pauperes et al' animab's fundat' xxxiij^{s} iiij^{d}. Et reman' clare xj^{l} xiij^{s} iiij^{d}—x^{a} inde xxiij^{s} iiij^{d}.

Vicaria de Hyton: Rogerus Mason Canonic' Vicarius ib'm. Valet in pensione annuati recept' ex'a monasterium de Burscogh vj^{li} xiij^{s} iiij^{d}. Inde in den'ijs ann^{ti} distribut' et sol' arch'ino Cest^{r} p' sinodal' et p'curacon' iiij^{s} iiij^{d}, et rem' vj^{l} ix^{s}; x^{a} inde xij^{s} xj^{d}.

Chantry at Huyton, of the foundation of D'n's John Wynwyke. William Prescote and Robert Standisshe Cantaristæ there. Value of annual pension received from the monastery of Burscogh, £13 6s. 8d., from which distributed in money to the poor and others for the souls of the founders, £1 13s. 4d., and there remains clear, £11 13s. 4d.; tenths, £1 3s. 4d.

Vicarage of Huyton, Roger Mason, Canon, Vicar there. Value of annual pension received from the monastery of Burscogh, £6 13s. 4d., from which distributed yearly in money and payments to the Archdeacon of Chester for synodals and procurations, 4s. 4d., and there remains £6 9s.; tenths, 12s. 11d.

Huyton, al. Hugton, hodie Hilton Vic. Ordinatis vicariæ per R. Cõv. and Lich. Ep'um. A.D. 1273. Reg. Cantar. Eccl. Lichfel fol. 91 (Harl. MSS. No. 4799).

Ordinatio Vicariæ de Huyton al. Hugton fact. A.D. 1277, et confirmat. per Radulphum Decan. et Capit. Lich. eodem anno Cartular. Monasterii de Burscough in Com. Lancastr. in Officio Ducat. Lancastriæ apud Hospitium Grayense, Lond., f. 62.

To all the faithful in Christ who may see these letters, Ralph the Dean,* and the Chapter of the Church of Lichfield, greeting in the Lord everlasting: We have inspected the Decree and Ordinance of the Venerable father R.† by the grace of God Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield in this form:

To all the faithful in Christ who shall hear of these letters, R. by divine mercy Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield salutation in the Saviour of all. Be it known to you, that after diligent enquiry concerning the portions with which the Vicarage of Huyton may be suitably endowed, We have decided that the Vicar for the time being shall be provided for as follows:

In the name of the Lord, Amen. We appoint and ordain that the Vicarage of the said place shall consist in perpetuity of

* Ralph de Sempringham, ob. 25 March, 1280. He founded the Chantry of St. Andrew in Lichfield Cathedral.

† Roger de Meyland, alias Longspee, ob. 16 Dec., 1295.

these portions underwritten, viz.: A suitable Mansion which the Chaplain has been wont to have, next the Cemetery, and three Selions of Land extending in length as far as the Wood, saving to the Prior and Canons of Burscough a proper road across the said Selions to their Grange. Likewise all the offerings throughout the year, Lenten perquisites, fine money, flax, half the hay, pigs, geese, fish, leeks, wool, lambs, fruit, the oblations at funerals weddings and churchings, Sunday offerings, and the oblations of Wax at Candlemas. We also ordain and appoint that the Vicar for the time being shall bear one half the ordinary burdens of Procurations and Synodals, also the extraordinary ones, according to the portion that comes to him, that is Ten marks each time. In testimony whereof an impression of our Seal is appended. Dated at Brewood 3rd of the nones of April in the year of our Lord 1277 and the 20th of our consecration.

We therefore confirm the above Ordinance by the authority of our Chapter. In testimony whereof we have affixed our Chapter Seal to these presents. Given at Lichfield on Tuesday next after the feast of St. Ambrose the Bishop in the year of grace 1277.

In the parish chest at Huyton there is an imperfect "Copy of "an old document from the Coucher Book of Burscough, relative "to certain Chaplaincies and Chantries at Huyton," dated 15 September, 1383, at which time the following were the officials of the Priory :—

Thomas de Litherland . . .	Prior
John de Wrightington . . .	Sub-Prior
Thomas de Ellerbeck . . .	Cellarer
John de Lancaster	Sacristan
John Spynk	Officer

A new ordinance was then made for the chantry of John de Winwick, late Treasurer of York Cathedral, buried in Huyton Church, whereby, in consideration of the grant of the Rectory of Barrow-on-Soar, in the province of York, the Priory of Burscough

was bound to maintain two secular priests to celebrate for the souls of K. Edward III. and John de Winwick, and to keep in repair the chapel wherein the latter was buried. The Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield (Robert Stretton), Alexander (de Nevill) Archbishop of York, primate and legate, Richard de Winwick (brother and heir of John) Canon of Lincoln, and John de Assheton, besides the officials of the Priory, were parties to the new ordinance. The Sub-Prior, John de Wrightington, was the acting Procurator for the monastery.

In the Coucher Book of Whalley Abbey (Chetham Society) we find Richard de Huyton and his brother Adam witnesses to a grant (s. d.) of land in Gerstan to the Abbey, by the widow of Henry de Gerstan. Among the other witnesses are R. de Lathom, Henry de Torbok, Robert de Molyneus, &c.

Richard, rector of the Church of Huyton, Adam de Knowsley, and John de Wolfhal were witnesses to a grant from Rob. fil. Will. to Rog. de Ranacres (Halsall parish) date 1250.—*His. Soc. Trans.*, vol. xxxii. p. 188.

Huyton Rect. Compositis Eccl. de Huyton Lich. Dioce. Dat. apud Heywood 6 die Sept. A.D. 1383. Cowcher Book of the House of St. Nicholas de Burscough. MS. in the office of the Duchy of Lancaster, in Gray's Inn, f. 87b. ad. 94a.

[1224—1238.] Confirmation by A[lexander] bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, to the prior and canons of St. Nicholas of Burscough, of their ancient pensions due to them from the churches of Huyton and Flixton.

1310. Henry de Huyton is a witness to the grant of six acres of moss, from Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, to the Burgesses of Liverpool.

1342. Unde ecclia tax' ad xv m'r ver' valor' none garbar' veller' et agnor' p'ochi' ejusd' xvj m'r, unde Huyton cu' Roby de v m'r Knouseley de v m'r, vj^{s} viij^{d} res' (15th Edw. III.)—*Inq. Nonar.*, p. 40.

1461. Grant from Robert, the prior and the convent of St. Nicholas of Burscough to brother Ralph Langeleye, vicar of the

Church of Huyton, in augmentation of his portion as Vicar, of all the small tithes and the altarage arising in the said parish, except tithe of hay in the vill of Knowsley. Given in the Chapter House 1 Edw. IV. 36 *Rep. Records*, p. 200

Archi-Decanatus Cestrie in Com. Lancastrie.

A Rayte imposed by me George [Lloyd] Bushoppe of Chest^r^ vpon the Clergie within the Countye of Chesshyre & Lancashyre within the Dyoces of Chestr, By vertue of lrs. from the lords grace of Yorke grounded vpon that from the lordes and others of his M^tes^ most honorable privye counsell for the fyndinge of horses Armes & other furniture the xxviiith of October 1608.

Warrington Decanatus in Com. Lancastr.

Mr. Hankinson, vicar, Hayton—A caliver furnished.

Parliamentary Surveys of Church Lands.—Bibliothec. MSS., Lambeth, pars prima.

The Return of the Com'rs and Jurors for the Countye of Lanc'r of the Number and Value of Church Lyvings there.

Inquisition taken at Wigan, Friday, 21st June, 1650.

Hyton. There are three townships within the parish, Huyton-cum-Robie, Knowsley, and Torbock, being not above 1½ mile from the parish church, and are fit to be so continued, and there is no necessity for a chapel to be built theare. It is a vicarage presentative, worth yearly £10, and £80 from the impropriation, which is held by Richard Lord Viscount Mollyneux. Fo. 469.

A Repertory of the Endowments of Vicarages, vol. ii., by Dr. Ducarel, F.R. and A.S., 1772. Bibl. MSS., Lambeth.

In the year 1705 Mr. Christopher Sudell, who styled himself rector, stated that the tithes of Huyton were not impropriated, but that the church was endowed both with the great and small tithes, and that the advowson belonged to Alexander Hesketh, Esq. *Notitia Parochialis*, Lamb. Lib., vol. vi., p. 1538.

Report of the Commissioners appointed by His Majesty William IV., to inquire into the Ecclesiastical Revenues of England and Wales, 1835.

TABLE NO. IV.

Ecclesiastical Revenues of England and Wales, Diocese of Chester, on an average of three years, ending 1835. . . . .

Huyton Vicarage, County Lancaster, Incumbent E. Ashton, Year of Admission 1813. Patron Earl of Derby, Impropriator Earl of Sefton. Population 3416. 1 Church, 1 Chapel; Accommodation 1200. No Curate. Glebe house fit for residence. Average gross income, including arrears (if any), £150. No permanent yearly payment. Average net income, not deducting arrears nor Curate's salary, £150. Held also the Rectory of Begbroke, County and Diocese of Oxford. Mr. Ashton was presented to the living of Begbroke by the College to which he belonged (Brasenose, Oxford).

CHURCH GOODS, 1553.

Church Goods, Lancaster, 6 Edw. 6th. Parish of Huyton. File $\frac{3}{4^{9}}$ No.

This Indenture made the 4th day of October in the 6th year of the reign of our Sovereign L^{d}, Edw^{d} VIth, by the grace of God King of England, France, & Ireland, Defender of the Faith, & of the Church of England & Ireland on earth the Supreme Head: between the R^{t} Hon. Edw^{d} Earl of Derby K.G., Thomas Gerrard K^{t}, & Thos. Bolder Esq^{re}, Commissioners to our Sov^{n} Lord the King upon the behalf of his Highness of the one part, & Arthur Gorsuche, Geo. Tarleton & J^{n} Mercer Churchwardens of the Parish of Huyton in the county of Lancaster on the other part: Witnesseth that where the s^{d} Comm^{rs} have delivered at the time of the sealing & delivering thereof to the s^{d} Ch'wardens— One chalice, two coarse vestments of silk, one cope of silk, four bells (whereof two the s^{d} Ch'wardens do alledge be unpaid for), the lead wh. the Chancel is covered with, belonging to the s^{d} Church, safely to be kept to the use of our Sovereign L^{d} the

King. The s[d] Ch'wardens for themselves & their executors do covenant & grant by these presents to & with the s[d] Ch'wardens that the premises or any part thereof shall not be alienated, embezelled or otherwise put away from our s[d] Sov[n] L[d], but shall be answerable & forthcoming to the use of his Highness at such times as our Sov[n] Lord or his Hon'ble Council shall demand the same. In witness whereof the parties aforesaid to these presents hath interchangably put their seals the day & year above written.

Be it known the said bells were bought of the King's Majesty's Commis'ers.

Bells.—The church possesses six bells, the customs of ringing which are rather curious. On Sunday, one bell is rung at 7 a.m., and two bells at 8 a.m., in addition to the ordinary ringing for divine service. The passing bell is tolled as follows :—two for a child under 12, three for a woman, and four for a man, and after a short interval the bell is again tolled for a number of strokes equal to the age of the deceased.

The Curfew bell is rung from the first Thursday after the 12th of October (this date being what is known as Huyton wakes), and continues ringing each evening to the 25th of March.

Perpendicular English Niches and Screens.—*Rickman.*

"As an instance how late wood-work was executed in a good "style, there is some screen-work in the church at Huyton in "Lancashire, in which the date is cut in such a way as to pre-"clude any doubt of its being done at the time; and the date "is corroborated by armorial bearings carved on the same "work; this date is 1663, a time at which all idea of executing "good English work on stone seems to have been lost."

Rickman, although usually a very correct observer, seems here to be quite at sea; a worse example it would be impossible for him to give; he evidently has not read the inscription in its entirety. It says, "PULD DOWN," &c., &c., and then concludes by saying it was set up and repaired by John Harrington, 1663, John Halsall having been the carpenter employed. All the work was I think done *circa* 1460-70, and was merely, as the inscription

says, repaired in 1663. I am very sorry to add that the work is not now in the church, having been taken down during the recent alterations.

The full inscription on this work was as follows :—PVLD DOWNE IN TIME OF REBELLION $\frac{16}{47}$ SET UP AND REPARED BY JOHN HARINGTON ESQURE 1663 FECIT RICHARD HALSALL.

Brass Plate on the floor of the chancel :—"In obitum Reverendi Jonathan Fletcher Archidiaconi de Sodor et Mann "qui obiit 1668 Martij 24° ætatis 73.

O ter felices [dilectus Apostolus inquit]
In Domino mortem qui obiere suam,
Cessat iis dolor, cessant suspiria luctus,
Gaudia sequuntur non habitura modum :
Ergo quis poterit Fletcherum rite negare,
Vivere felicem vel superesse Deo.
Gulielmus Urquhart.

Jonathan Fletcher succeeded Bishop Samuel Rutter as Archdeacon of Sodor and Man in 1661, and was followed by W. Urquhart, D.D., in 1667. He was appointed Rector of Andreas, in the Isle of Man, May 16th, 1665. He is said to have "died "at Lathom, and to have been buried at Ormskirk."

Brass, with Calvary cross :—

"Here lyeth the body of John Stockley
who was the third son of James Stockley
of Knowsley who departed this life
upon the first day of May in the year
of our Lord one thousand six
hundred ninety five and was aged
fifty three."

Brass on south wall of chancel :—"Here lyeth the body of "John Lowe, Vicar of Huyton, who departed this life the 3rd

" day of September, and was interred the 5th, in the year 1706, " having supplied y^e^ parish 41 years."

Brass on the south wall of the nave, lately removed to the chancel :—" Near the place where she loved to worship, and " where her voice was so often lifted up in prayer and praise, this " tribute of grateful affection is dedicated to the virtuous memory " of Elizabeth Farren, Countess of Derby, wife of Edward 12th " Earl of Derby.

" From her earliest years, and through every change of her " most eventful life, she made Religion Her companion and " guide, while the native graces of her mind and manners made " her seem born for that station to which she was subsequently " raised. Beneficent without ostentation, she was zealous in every " good work. She visited the fatherless and the widows in their " affliction. She kept herself unspotted from the world, and she " died as she had lived, in the fear and love of God, and in " humble hope of His redeeming mercy.

" She was born July 6th, 1762, and died April 23rd, 1829.

" ' Thou hast a few names even in Sardis which have not " ' defiled their garments ; and they shall walk with me in white ; " ' for they are worthy. Rev. iii., 4.' "

Fonts.—For an account of the Norman font dug up at the recent restoration of the Church. See *Transactions Hist. Soc.*, vol. xxvi., p. 83, 1874. The other font is of good design and proportion and of the date c. 1460.

CHANTRIES.

" These (*i.e.* chantries) were of two kinds, the permanently " endowed and the precariously endowed. It was one of the " misfortunes of the first half of the sixteenth century that the " peculiar union of simple charity and mediæval error which " distinguished these institutions, was identified in men's minds

"with arbitrary rule, and statesmen had no scruple about measures "which some would now think almost a greater evil than the "evil which they were meant to remedy. The real utility of "chantries consisted precisely in those noble and distinctive "attributes, which Fuller so happily assigns to biography, to pre- "serve the memory of the dead, and hold forth examples to the "living, to furnish instruction to the people and to gain some "glory to God. The vested rights of the Mother Church were "never allowed to be invaded by the founders of chantries. "The habit or costume of the chantry priest in Lancashire was a "coarse frieze cassock with a leathern girdle, thick clogs, and a "felt hat, or none at all. Sometimes he carried, like the laity, "a dagger, and sometimes was not over scrupulous in its use."

The Commission was as follows :—

Henry the eight by the Grace of God Kinge of England, Fraunce and Ireland defender of the faythe and of the churche of England and also of Irelond on erthe the Sup'me hedde. To the rev'end ffather in God John bishopp of Chest'r and to his trustie and welbeloved Syr Thomas Holcrofte knight John Holcrofte esquyer Robert Tatton esquyer John Keschyn esquyer and James Rokebye esquyer and to every of theyme greeting— and recite that by an Act of Parl't. in the 37th year of our reign for certain causes and considerations therein specified we were authorised to take possession for our naturall lyfe of all chauntries &c., &c., authorises them to go into such place or places within the County Chester and Lancaster and the city of Chester to search and make full enquiry by all ways and means and to make returns and inventories of all jewells ornaments &c., &c., and commands all Mayors Sheriffs bailiffs &c. to give such assistance as is in their power.

The Chauntrie of two Priestes in the p'och Church of Hyton.

Roberte Standiche and Willm Preistcot priestes Incumbents ther' of the ffoundacon of John Wynwyke to celebrate ther' for the soules of him and his antecessors and to make one yerlie obbet for his sowle.

The sam' is at the alter of o'r lady w'thin the p'och church of

Hyton both the said priestes are remanynge and doth celebrate ther' accordinge to ther' ffoundacon.

First one chalez poiz by est'—viij onz.
It' two vestments.
It' one masse boke.
It' ij alter clothes.

The said two priestes have and receyvyth yerlie one annuytie or annuall rent goynge furth of the possessions of the late priory of ~~Bristoy~~ Dunscough payd by thandes of the receyvor ther' for the tyme beinge by virtewe of one decree to them mayde furth of the Duchie Chamber the terme of Hillarye a° xxix° regni regis nunc Henr' VIII. by yere dewe at two termes . . . xiii^{li} vi^{s} viii^{d} S'm totall of the rentall xiii^{li} vi^{s} viii^{d}. Reprisez none.

~~NOTES BY CANON RAINES.~~

"There were two chantries in the church of Huyton. The first "dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, was founded by John de "Winwick, clerk, one of the most active and distinguished "churchmen of his day, and a native of North Lancashire. He "was chaplain to King Edward III., warden of the chapel of "Clitheroe Castle, rector of Wigan, and treasurer of York "Minster (Raines' MS. Fasti Eborac.); and also held stalls at "Lichfield, Salisbury, Wells, and Chichester (Le Neve, Hardy, "vol. ii. p. 116). He was likewise Prebendary of the Prebend "of All Saints in Hungate in the Cathedral of Lincoln 21st Dec., "1347, which he exchanged for the Mastership of St. Thomas' "Hospital, Marlboro', with Henry de Blackburn (*Ibid.* vol. ii., "p. 99). . . . . On the 6th ides (10th) July, 1359, the "rectory (Wigan) was vacated by his death. On January 11th, "1360, his executors were summoned before the Chapter at York, "to make reparation for the loss of the great bell belonging to "the Minster, which had fallen down and was broken through "the neglect of Winwick and his officers. As treasurer he was "bound to take the charge of it, and the imputation of negli-"gence implies that he had frequently been absent from his post."
(Raines' MS. Fasti Eborac.)

"The second chantry, dedicated to St. Michael the Archangel, "was founded by Richard de Winwick, clerk, ~~nephew~~* of the "king's chaplain. It is probable that in early life he was con- "nected with the priory of Burscough (~~here mis-spelt Bristoy~~), as "the appropriation of the rectory of Huyton was acquired by "that house from Robert de Latham in the twelfth century, and "a vicarage ordained in the year 1277 (~~Lanc. MSS., vol. xi., "p. 232, E. Lib. Couch. Burscough, fo. 67, Duch. Lanc.~~), and "the prior and convent presented to the vicarage until the disso- "lution of their house. He was presented to the rectory of Walton- "on-the-Hill by the abbot and convent of St. Peter of Salop, and "on the 18th kal. February, 1336, the Bishop of Lichfield granted "him a dispensation as rector of Walton, and a sub-deacon only, "to absent himself from his parish for one year, to pursue his "studies (~~Ry. Northburgh, Lichf. p. 15~~). And on the 8th kal. "February, 1357, he obtained a renewal of his dispensation for "two years to study, and to receive the fruits of the church of "Walton, but to make due provision for the cure (~~*ibid.*~~). . . . "He exercised the patronage of his uncle's chantry at Huyton "in the years 1384 and 1391, and, dying in 1405, was buried in Lincoln Cathedral (~~Le Neve, Hardy, vol. ii., p. 197~~). After "his death his kinsman, Mr. William Winwyck, clerk, presented "to the chantry founded by the rector of Wigan at Huyton. ". . . . . These chantries before the 15th Henry VI. had "become vested in the family of Assheton of Croston, probably "by descent from Pemberton and Winwick, which continued to "exercise the patronage for nearly a century. In the beginning "of the sixteenth century Thomas Assheton, Esq., instituted "legal proceedings in the Duchy Court against Thomas Hesketh, "Esq., and others as feoffees, for tortious possession of 'the "'chantry,' and advowson of Huyton Church; and having "recovered his right, probably to both chantries, died ~~seized~~ "of the same 21 Henry VIII. 1530, ~~Inq. post. mort.~~"

"In 1535 the Subsidy Commissioners for the Deanery of "Warrington assessed at Huyton, 'de duabus Cantar' ib'm ex

* ~~Should be brother.~~

"'fundatione Joh'is de Winweke' for tenths xxiii^{s} iiii^{d}, and for "the subsidy xxj^{s} (Lanc. MSS., vol. xxii.)"

At Bishop Bird's Visitation "Call" in 1547, it is probable there were two other chantry priests here, viz., "D'n's Thomas "Robinson ex Stipendio Uxoris et relictæ P'cevalli harington et "aliorum," and "D'n's homfridus plumpton Conduct, pro thoma' "torboke armig'um." The Harringtons of Huyton Hey were relatives of the Asshetons. The widow of Percival Harrington, Esq., was Ann, only daughter of Henry Norris of Speke, Esq., and her son, John Harrington of Huyton Hey, married Alice, daughter of Thomas Torbock, Esq. (Lanc. MSS., vol. xii., Ormerod's *Miscell. Palat.*) In 1548 Robert Standishe, aged 57, and William Prescott, aged 64, were the incumbents of the Winwick chantries, as stated in the text, and the town and parish of Huyton contained Houselinge people (V^{o}. E. lib. B. Duch. Lanc.

CANTARISTÆ DE HUYTON.

A.D.

1383. In fest. expectat' be. V. Marie Will'mus de Sallow Capell. admissus fuit ad Cantaria' pro anima bonæ memoriæ Joh'is de Wynwick p'b'r in ecclesia de Huyton fundatam.—*Reg. Stretton, Lich.*

1384, x Maii. Robert de Boton presb'r admissus fuit ad Cantariam pro anima bo. mem. d'ni Joh'is de Wynwyck in ecclesia paroch. de Huyton de novo fundat' et ordinat, et instituit' in eadem ad presentationem Mag'ri Ric'i de Wynwyck Canon Ecclesiæ Cathedral de Lincoln, verum ejusdem secund' Cantar' patronum refundat'. Et idem instit. jurat obedientiam et de observando ordinationis ejus; et mandat Thoma o'th' Bonke Capell' de inducendo.—*Ibid.*, p. 95.

1391, Oct. 15. Henry Holbrok, p'b'r ad Cantar' de Huyton per resign. Willi Sellow, ad present. Mag'ri Ric'i de Wynwick Canon Eccl'sie de Lincoln.—*Reg. Scrope, Lich.*

1409. Prid. Cal. Febr. D'n's Thom. de Legh adm. ad Cant. B. V. Marie in eccles. de Huyton per mort. Hen.

Holbrok vac', ad pres. Mag' Willi Winwyck.—*Reg. Bourghill, Lichf.*

1423-4, August. D'n's Rich. Tyrehare cap. adm. ad Cant. in eccles. de Huyton vac' p. mort. Tho' de Lee ult. Capell. ad pres. Hugh de Pemberton, Esq.—*Reg. Heyworth, Lichf.*

1436, VI, Apr. D'n's Rog. Tyrehare p'b'r ad Cantar' perpet. in eccles. de Huyton vac' per mort. Thom. Cosyn, ad pres. D'n' Willi' Assheton Milit. ver. patr'.—*Ibid.*

1443-4, Junii. D'n's Joh'es de Kyrkby adm. ad Cantar. de Huyton ad pres. D'ni Willi Asheton Milit.—*Ibid.*

1444, 21 Sep. D'n's Joh'es de Lathum p'b'r ad Cantar. in eccl'ia de Huyton fundat' per Mag'r' Ric' de Wynwick cler. per resig' D'ni Rogeri Tyrehare ult. Capell. ad pres. D'ni Willi Assheton Milit. veru' patron ejusd. et observand. ordinat' ejus jurat' at maxstoke.—*Ibid.*

1454, 20 Febr. D'n's Joh'es Hulme p'b'r ad Cantar in eccl'a de Huyton per resig. D'ni Joh'is Lathum ult. Incumb. ad pres. D'ni Willi Asheton Milit.—*Reg. Boulers, Lichf.*

1486, 17 Jan. Joh'is Haworth Capell. ad Cantar. be. Michael de Hyton per mort. Joh'is Kyrkby ad pres. Thomas Asheton de Croston. —*Reg. Hales, Lichf.*

1489, July 29. John Lathum to the Chantry of Huyton vac. by the death of John Holme, Capell. Instituted in the person of Richard Egerton his proctor. Patron, Thomas Asheton of Croston, Esq.—*Ibid.*

1517, Dec. 16. D'n's Will. Prescot ad Cantar' perpet. in eccles. de Huyton per mort. Joh'is Lathum ult. Inc. ad present. Thom. Assheton Arm.—*Reg. Blyth, Lichf.*

1530, Aug. 14. Humph. Hart ad Cantar. de Huyton per mort. Georg. Hill ult. Incumb. Patrons Sir William Molyneux kt. and Richard Standish Esq. by virtue of a grant of the advowson to them by Thomas Assheton Esq.—*Ibid.*

1531, Oct. 31. Robt. Standish Cap. ad Cant. perpet. ad altarem B. V. M. in eccles. de Hyton per mort. Humphr. Hart ad pres. Alex. Standish fil. et her. Rad'i Standish, Roger Ashaw, Laurence Ashaw, John Wryghtyngton fil. et her. Thom. Wryghtyngton, Alexand. Catterall, Willi Mawdesley et Radulphi Woodward, patron hâc vice, p' ffeoffm. Thomæ Ashton nuper de Croston, Arm.—*Ibid.*

1532-3. D'n's Thomas Robynson, Capell. de Huyton ex., stipendio uxoris relicti Percivalli Haryngton ar. et aliorum.—*Lanc. MSS. vol.* xxii.

On the 24th March, 1495, 10 Henry VII., Thomas Assheton, of Croston, Esq., conveyed to Thomas Hesketh, of Rufford, Esq., Henry Banastre, of Bank, Esq., and George Dandy, Chaplain, a moiety of the manor of Croston, Mawdesley, Longton, and Litherland, in the county of Lancaster, and all his lands, &c., in the same, together with the advowson of the Chantry of Huyton, in the said county, in trust; and in fulfilment of the last will of the said Thomas Assheton, Esq., the trustees on the 30th October, 10 Henry VIII., conveyed the same to Thomas Assheton, of Croston, Esq., son and heir of the said Thomas Assheton deceased.—*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xxv., p. 290.

Of the Chantry spoils, Edward Parker acknowledges the receipt of £7 16s. 4d. from the Church of Huyton.

Francis Gastrell.

Born 10th May, 1662, consecrated Bishop of Chester, 14th April, 1714, died 24th Nov., 1725. Immediately upon his elevation to the see of Chester he appears to have commenced his *Notitia Cestriensis*, which he compiled from a great variety of public and private documents, from his own episcopal registers (some of which are now lost), as well as from personal investigations and printed circular queries.

The following are the Bishop's notes on the Parish of Huyton :—

V.D.

Huyton Certif[ied] 42li, viz.—House, Garden, and Glebe, ¾ of an acre, 4li; all Tythes due to [the] Vicar, 33li; left by W. Carter, 5li p[er] an[num]. An[no] 1676, W. Davidson left 13li 6s 8d [the] Int[erest] to [be paid to the] Vicar. Both in ye hands of ye Churchwardens. The 5li p[er] an[num] was left for a Charity Sermon upon ye Purificat[ion] w'ch is paid out of an Estate in Halewood [in] Childw[all] Par[ish.]

*T. ..oo 12 11
Pr. Q. o 3 4
Syn. ..o 2 o
Tri. ..o 3 4

Fam. 200
Pap. 13
Diss. M. P.
Diss. Fam. 38
[P. 34, 4].

A New House [has been] built since this return.

This Church was given by ye Founder to ye Priory of Burscough. V[ide] sup. *Mon*[*asticon*].

An[no] 1383, Will. de Swallow admissus ad primam Cantariam et omnia bonæ memoriæ Jo. de Wynwick in Ecclesiâ de Huyton. *MS. Hulm.* 95, l. 11, *ex Cartul. Epi. Cov. and L.*

An[no] 1558, the Crown presented. *Inst*[*itution*] *Book* 1, p. 50.

An[no] 1615, S'r Rich[ard] Molineux, Patron. *B*[*ook*] 2, p. 58.

Patron, Mr. Farington, Trustee for Ld. Molineux. Now in his own Right. V[ide] *Mem*[*orandum*] *B*[*ook*] *of Bp. Daw*[*e*]*s.*

An[no] 1708, w'n upon a Triall at Law, W. Farington of Worden was adjudged [the] true Patron, and a Mandamus directed to ye Bp. to accept his Clerk [and yet in 1720 Lord Molineux presented. *Ecton.*]

Huyton-cum-Roby, Knowsley, and Tarbock, for which there are 3 churchwardens. Towns, 3

Huyton-hey, Knowsley, Tarbock, [and] Wolfall. Halls, 4

[The] Par[ish] is 4 m[iles] long, [and] 2 broad.

* Explanation of Notes in the Margin.—The figures in the margin shew the value of the living in the King's Book, made by order of Henry VIII. in 1535. *V.*, Vicarage; *Syn.*, Synodals; *Tri.*, Triennial; *Fam.*, Families; *Pap.*, Papists; *Diss. M. P.*, Dissenting meeting houses for Presbyterians; *Diss. Fam.*, Dissenting families; *Q.*, Quakers; *P.*, Presbyterians. The certified value of the livings, as given by Bishop Gastrell, was the result of an order of the Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne (pursuant to the directions of their Charter), dated 22nd Feb., 1704. The Bishops of the several dioceses made the Returns before the 20th of November in that year, which, being regularly entered in a book, were presented to the Queen in December, 1707.

School. There is a Gram[mar] School, but when and by whom founded and wh[ether] Free or not is not known. It is repaired by y^e^ parish; and y^e^ church-wardens are Trustees to y^e^ School Stock, w'ch is about 210^li^, besides 13^li^ 6^s^ 8^d^ left by W. Davidson, and 5^li^ by Tho[mas] Massey: [the] Int[erest] of w'ch is paid to y^e^ Master, who is named by y^e^ Churchwardens.

Charities. Left about 60 y[ears] agoe, [by Mr. William Bell, M.A., who died in 1683] 3^li^, now lost; left by Wm. Webster, an[no] 1648 [qu. 1684], 80^li^, [the] Int[erest] to be paid at y^e^ rate of 4^li^ per cent.; and to [the] Poor of Tarbock 50^li^, [the] Int[erest] to be paid at y^e^ rate of 5^li^ p[er] cent.; to y^e^ same Poor, by Anne Richardson [in 1686,] and R[ichard] Garnet, [in 1707,] 10^li^ each; [and by] Tho[mas] Massey, 5^li^.

Left by Lady Derby to Knowsley and Huyton 200^li^, 50^li^ in each place [to be given] to poor Widows, the other to bind out Apprentices. Not yet paid. Enquire of Ld. Arran and Mr. Bromley, Executo's. *Vic[ar]'s Account, an[no]* 1719.

Remarks by the Editor (the Rev. Canon Raines) on these Notes of Bishop Gastrell, 1850.

Dedicated to St. Michael. Value in 1834, £150. Registers of baptisms begin in 1578, marriages in 1587, and burials in 1665.

In the 20th Henry VIII. Hamo Haryngton held, it is said, the Manor of Huyton; and his descendants continued to reside here until the early part of the last century. In the year 1708 John Harrington, Esq., and Charles Harrington, gent., his son and heir, obtained an Act of Parliament to enable them to settle their estates, and to dispose of some of them for the payment of their debts. The Manor of Huyton was vested in Charles Duke

of Shrewsbury, the Hon. Richard Molyneux, son and heir of Richard Viscount Molyneux, Henry Fleetwood of Penwortham, Esq., and others, on the marriage of Charles Harrington and Mary daughter of John Arden, of Upton Warren, in the county of Worcester, Esq. Thomas Unsworth Seel, Esq. (of the New Hall family), is the present manorial lord, in right of his grandmother, the heiress of the Harringtons.

"The church was rebuilt in 1647, and new seated and repaired by John Harrington in the year 1663.

"The chancel has a curious hammer beam roof, but of late date, and a fine rood screen of the time of Henry VIII.

"The impropriation tithes of Huyton in 1650 were worth £150 a year, and were received by Richard Lord Viscount Molyneux. The vicarage was worth £10 per annum, chief rents 4s. per annum, and £80 was deducted from the impropriation aforesaid, which was then in the possession of Mr. William Bell, M.A., the pastor, 'and paid to him as a Minister Itinerant within this 'county by Mr. Pollard, the receiver of the revenues of the 'Duchy of Lancaster. Mr. Bell is a man well qualified for all 'parts, and a godly studious preaching Minister, who came into 'this place by the free election of the People and approbat'n of 'the Parliament.' (*Lamb. MSS.*, vol. ii.) He was one of the King's preachers, and had been ordained by Bishop Bridgeman. He became vicar of Huyton in the year 1640, and held the living during all the changes of the times; but not conforming in 1662 (after the example of two of his sons who obtained promotion), he lost it. Calamy states that he died in the year 1681, aged seventy-four. The date on his monument in Huyton Church is the 10th of March, 1683, in his eightieth year. He published some small tracts, recommended by Dr. Baxter."

REGISTERS.

The Registers commence in October, 1578, in which year seventeen baptisms were entered, and in 1579, twenty-four.

The marriages are not entered till 1507, when there were nine; in 1518, seven. The burials do not commence till 1665, when there were forty-eight; and in 1666, thirty-seven.

EXTRACTS FROM HUYTON PARISH REGISTERS.

Title: The Regester Book of all Christenings, Mariages, and Burialls w'thin the p'ishe of Huiton in the Countie of Lancaster w'ch happenede since the xxiij daie of October Ano. Dom. 1578, made by Willm. Wade clerke then Vicar of the said p'ishe &c. Octobris 1578.

1587, 25 May—Roger Devias, clerk Vicar.

Another Title: A true and perfect acompt of al Burialls In the Parish of Huyton since the Act for Buriall In Wollen was made, begun 24 of August 1678 togather with the names and Sernames of al those that made affidavit before a Justice of Peace.

[*On a separate page.*]

A honorable birth and christening of

1659. John the sonne of John Lord Murrey, earle Atholl: the birth of this sonne before named was the Twenty ffourth of ffebruary on a fryday about eleven a Clock in the yeare of our Lord god one thousand six hundred and fifty neene and was baptized the eight of March in the next moneth after hee was borne at the hall of Knowesley, in the yeare 1659.

1662. Shurlett the daughter of John Lord Murray the earle of Atholl The birth of this daughter before named was the second day of Aprill on a Wedensday about Three of the Clock in the afternoone and shee was baptized the sixt day of Aprill At the hall of Knowsley.

1663. James the sonn of John Lord Murray earle of Atholl the birth of this sonn before named was the eight day of May on a fryday morninge neare xj of the Clock and was baptized the twenty first day of May on a thursday at the hall of Knowsley.

1664. James the sonn of Charles earle of Derby was borne upon a Sunday at eight of the clock in the morninge beinge the third day of July and was baptized the fourteenth day of the same moneth on a thersday At the hall of Knowsley.

1664. William the son of Mr. John Joanes was borne upon a saterday the fourteenth of January and was baptized the fifteenth day of the same moneth on a Sunday At the hall of Knowesley in the yeare of our Lord 1664.

1610. ffrancisca Stanley vxor Henrici Stanley de Knowesley armiger sepultu erat sexto die mensis Decembris.

1680, July 26. James Lord Strange son and heire of William Earle of Darby borne 23 and baptized at Knowsly Chappell the 29th of the same month.

1685, Aprill 25. Thomas Stanly second sonne to William Earle of Derby was Borne the 21 of Aprill and Baptized the 25th 1685.

HARRINGTON FAMILY.

1590, Martius. Joh'es Harrington et Margaret Irelande in coniugio copulat' iiij Martij.

1599. Will'mus Harrington et Anna Amounde copulat' 30 Junij.

1605. Katherina Harrington de Huyton sepult' xxi Januarij.

1606, Mar. 10. Vrsula filia Joh'es Harrington de Huyton gen'ros sepult' v° m'cij.

1608, Apl (11). Anna vx' Will'mi Harrington de Huyton sepult' xiij Aprilis.

1608, June (12). Will'mus Harrington de Huyton sepult' primo die Junij 1608.

1609. Parcevallus Harrington de Huyton Hey armigeri sepultus erat Secundo die Decembris.

1611. Henricus Harrington de Huyton sepultus erat vicesimo nono die mensis Decembris.

1612. Elizabetha filia Joh'is Harrington de Huyton Hey armig' bap'ta fuit 2de die Martij.

1612. Alicia vxor Henrici Harrington de Huyton sepulta erat vicessimo sextimo die Octobris.

1613. Alicia Harington de Huyton Hey vidua sepulta fuit 21 die Septembris.

1644. Mrs. Robert Harrington of Huyton was buried the fourth day of December.

1652. Mr. Percivall Harrington of Huyton was buried the fift of November.

1653. William Harrington, of Harrington of Huyton, was buried the ffirst of September.

1653. John Harrington of Huyton Hey Esquire and William Harrington his brother was buried the ffourth day of September.

1656. John the sonn of John Harrington of Huyton hey Esquire was baptized the third day of July.

Burials.

1676, January 9. Mr. Robart Harrington of Huyton Hey.

1714, April 14. John Harrington of Eggberth Esqr.

1719, March 12. Charles Harrington of Huyton Hey Esqr.

1721, April 27. Mrs. Dorothy Harrington of Eggbarth widow.

1722, Oct 14. Mrs. Harrington of Huyton Hey widow.

1730, Nov 23. John Harrington Esq. of Eagbourth in Childwall parish.

TORBOCKE OF TORBOCKE.

1601, September. Anna vx' Edwardi Torbocke de Torbocke generos sepult x Septembris. Burial.

1603, Dec. Margareta vxor Ed'ri Torbock de Torbock Junior Armig' sepult' ix Decembris 1603.

1608. Ed'rus Torbocke de Torbock armiger sepult erat quinto die Junij 1608.

1612. Rob'tus Torbocke et Alicia Parcevall conjugio copulati fuere vltimo die Septembris.

1612. Rich'us Torbocke de Torbocke sepultus fuit primo die mensis Novembris.

VICAR AND OTHERS.

1652. Mr. Lawrence Starkie vicar was buried the Tenth day of March.

1655. Phebe the daughter of Mr. Bell vicar was buried the eighteenth of December.

1655. Debora the daughter of Mr. Bell vicar of Huyton was buried the last of December.

1662. New Vicar came to Huyton 17th Octr.

1676, Feb. 12. Abraham Cuffe blackmoore—Burial.

1679, Dec. 21. Mary the wife of John Lea of Tarbock husbandman was buried in Linnen *contrary to the late Act of Parliament.*

1685, January 27. Mrs Mary Woolfall of Woolfall—Burial.

Feb. 27. William Woofall of Woolfall do.

1746, May 13. Spencer Steers of Liverpool = Anne Gildart.

1746, Sep. 29. Francis Gildart of Liverpool = Mary Colquitt.

CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS.

There is only one volume of Churchwardens' Accounts in existence, which commences in 1783 and finishes in 1834. The accounts are chiefly remarkable for the allowances to the Churchwardens, which I am afraid were used for questionable purposes; in fact, to have been a Churchwarden in those days was clearly more profitable than in the present day. A few extracts are annexed :—

The joint acc'ts of Thomas Richardson for Knowsley, Edward Webster for Huyton with Roby, and William Robinson for Tarbock, Churchwardens for the year 1783, are as follows (viz.)—

To our Expenses at the first Parish Meeting.....	£0	6	0
To the Ringers when we were chosen.....	0	1	0
To our allowance when we Tooke our seats	0	6	0
To our allowance when sign'd Briefs & Presentment	0	3	0
To Sacrament wine the whole year	3	9	8
To our Expences when we Mett the Roper	0	6	0
To our Expences the second Parish Meeting.....	0	6	0
To three Ringing days at 8/ p^{r}	1	4	0
To the Ringers allowance on those days.....	0	3	0
To our attending the Ringing days.....	0	12	0
To Repareing the Linen & Blacks	0	3	0
To our attending the Sacrament days.....	1	1	0
To our allowance when sign'd Briefs & Presentment	0	3	0
To Cleaning the Rayles & about the Altar.....	0	5	0
To the Ringers on Christmas day	0	5	0
To our expences when we accompted one with another	0	4	0

To our expences when Rec[d] Rent for Derby Land...	£0	6	0
To writing and Ingrossing these Acc'ts	0	10	0
To our expences attending the workmen whole year	0	8	0
To License for to write in the Registers.....	0	6	0
To allowance given the workmen the whole year ...	0	7	0
To a form of Prayer.....	0	0	6
To a Letter from the Bishop	0	0	3
To our allowance paying off the Bills.....	0	15	0
To our expences before we came into the Church to tender these Acc'ts	0	2	0
Disbursed on the whole.....	£38	13	5

This amount was then apportioned among the different Townships, a separate account being made for each. The Knowsley warden paid 5/, the Huyton warden 7/5, and the Tarbock warden 10/ this year as allowances for sparrows killed in their respective Townships for the year—and the account finishes:—

1784, April 12th. Allowed by Thos. Mallory vicar, Henry Jump, Wm. Marsh, John Webster, Thos. Riding, Thos. Catterall.

1784.

To a Proclamation for the Thanksgiving day	£0	1	0
To our Expenses on the Thanksgiving day	0	14	0
To Cuting Roads through the snow in the Churchyard	0	2	0
Paid for Foxheads	0	5	0
Paid for Sparrows	0	18	5½

1785.

To our Expenses on the Singers in the year.....	1	1	0
To Faculty for the Gallery in this Church	6	1	6
To an Act from the Court against swaring	0	1	0

1787.

To our Expenses on the Delph men	0	2	0
To carting the Iron Pillar and Turnpike	0	1	0
Spent at the Town meeting	0	10	0

1788.

To the Ringers for puting the oak on y^e^ Towar.....£0 2 0
(This refers to a large bough of oak which is even at the present day hung on the Church Tower on the 29th May.)

In 1788, an important meeting was held "to Consult about the "Money belonging to Huyton School, and Defraying the Expences "of the Prosecution in order to obtain it, as some of it is likely "to Be Lost," the result being that the Vicar and Churchwardens were instructed to commence a prosecution at the expense of the Parish; and various items occur in the accounts with reference to this.

1789.

To our Expences on the Thanksgiving Day for the Kings Recovery £1 13 0

1790.

To an Umberella 0 16 0

1791.

To Reeds for the Bassoon 0 4 0
To our Expences when we brought the Charity money to the Infirmary at Liverpool 0 4 0

1792.

To Henry Yates for a Foxhead 0 2 6

1794.

To our Expences when news came from Lord How. 0 2 0
To our Expenses when we met the High Constable at Prescot 0 5 0

1795.

To Expences when News Came from the Austhorns [? Austrians.] 0 12 0
Expense when Hired a Man for to serve in the Neavy 0 4 0

1798.

To Expenses when News should have Com'd from Admiral Nelson..... 0 10 0
To D^o^ when News Did Come from Admiral Nelson 1 0 0

1801.

To the Ringers when News Came from Sir Hide Parker	£0	10	0
To D° when News Came about the Peace on the 4th of Oct.	0	10	6
To D° when the Definity of Treaty was Signed	0	5	0
To Cash for 2 fox Heads	0	5	0
To Cash Paid for Paveing by the Lichgate	0	6	0
1803.			
To a new Bassoon &c	5	7	0
1807.			
To Cash for 11 Fox Heads @ 2/6	1	7	6
1815.			
To the Ringers when news came from France	0	6	4
To do when Buonaparte gave himself up to the English Fleet	0	15	0
To Cash paid for 8 Fox heads	1	0	0

The Churchwardens' personal allowances seem to have gradually increased, till in 1821 we find them as follows :—

To our Expenses at the Parish Meeting	£3	0	0
To attending Court	3	0	0
To Expences when took our Seats	3	10	0
To Allowance when signed Briefs and Presentments	0	15	0
To our Allowance on the Sacrament days	13	10	0
To Expences on Christmas Day	7	15	6
To Expences on the Coronation Day	8	15	10

In 1824 certain of the churchwardens' expenses were disallowed by the Vestry, and it was then resolved that they be allowed £23 10s. per annum, to include all personal expenses.

CHARITIES.

Twenty-first Report of the Commissioners, appointed under Acts 58 and 59 George III., to inquire concerning Charities in England for the Education of the Poor, and other Charities in England and Wales, dated 31st January, 1829. Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed 19th June, 1829.

POOR STOCK.

On a table in the church of the date of 1710, the following benefactions are noticed :—

1683. William Bell left (the interest to be paid to the poor of Huyton)..... £3 0 0

1684. William Webster left (the interest to be paid to the poor of Huyton, at the rate of £4 per cent.) 80 0 0

Item, left (the interest to be paid to the poor of Tarbock, at the rate of 50s. per cent.). 50 0 0

1686. Ann Richardson left (the interest to be paid to the poor of Tarbock) 10 0 0

1707. Richard Garnet left (the interest to be paid to the poor of Huyton) 10 0 0

It is not known whether any of these sums form part of the £130 hereafter mentioned, or of the sum of £160, noticed under the following head.

A sum of £130 is secured by the bonds of the Corporation of Liverpool given to the overseers of Huyton and Roby, and bearing date 1st May, 1790.

The yearly sum of £6 10s. is paid by the Treasurer of the Corporation to the Overseer of Huyton, who distributes the amount as occasion offers, in sums varying from 3s. to 10s. to poor persons in distress, but exclusively to such as belong to the township of Huyton with Roby.

Since this Report was printed, other benefactions have been made for the poor of Huyton.

BREAD MONEY.

There is also a sum of £160 in the hands of the trustees of the Liverpool Docks. Of this money £40 is stated to have been a legacy from the family of Case.

Of the interest, which has lately been reduced from five to four and a half per cent., £6 has always been disposed of in bread, which is distributed to poor people of the townships of Huyton and Roby, selected by the vicar and churchwardens. Two shillings' worth of bread is given away every Sunday, a

double portion on Christmas Day and Good Friday, and whatever sum remains in hand at Easter is disposed of in like manner in bread on Easter Sunday. The residue of the interest, amounting to £1 4s. per annum, is divided equally on Christmas Day amongst ten or twelve poor persons of the townships of Huyton with Roby not receiving parochial relief.

CHURCH LAND.

There are about two acres and a half of copyhold land, held of the manor of West Derby, by the churchwardens, for the repairs of the church of Huyton.

The earliest entry in the Court rolls relating to this land is, as we are given to understand, dated 16th Edward IV., and states that the churchwardens of Huyton, at a court then held, prayed leave to enter into two and a half acres of land of the demise of Ralph Knoll of Knowsley, lately deceased, to hold to the aforesaid churchwardens for the time being, according to the custom of the manor.

For several years previous to 1749, the premises appear to have been in the possession of a person named Hunt and his assigns. It does not appear, however, that they claimed any interest therein, except what they derived from the churchwardens. From 1749 the churchwardens have had possession of the premises, and have frequently demised the same for terms of years by surrender in the lord's court. This land is now let to Thomas Hewitt, as yearly tenant, at a fair rent of £16, which is received by the churchwardens; and as each of three townships in the parish contributes equally to the church rate, one-third is carried to the account of each township.

SCHOOL.

There is a school room in the village of Huyton, which is built and is kept in repair by the inhabitants of the parish. The schoolmaster is appointed by the vicar and churchwardens.

The only endowment consists of a sum of £200 which is secured with interest at five per cent. by two bonds given by the Corporation of Liverpool; the one bearing date the 24th January,

1786, and the other 12th January, 1789. It is not known from what source this money was derived.

The interest, amounting to £10 per annum, is received by the churchwardens and paid to the schoolmaster, who for this sum instructs four boys, one from each of the townships of Huyton, Roby, Tarbock, and Knowsley, in reading, writing, and arithmetic.

In 1749 the trustees were John Swift, Ralph Smarley, and Thomas Yates. As schoolmasters, W. Houghton was licensed 24th February, 1749; Peter Leigh, from Woolton, 25th August, 1759; and John Burgess, May 4th, 1762.

VILLAGE CROSS.

The cross in the village near the church was erected in the early part of the present century, from a design of the late Mr. Rickman, a copy of which may be seen in the Binns' Collection at the Free Library, Liverpool. The cost was about £60. The intention in erecting the cross was to fill up in some measure the large open space which was much used for purposes of bull-baiting and cock-fighting, which were carried on here, and also at fields near the site of the new schools, and to the south of and adjoining the present railway station.

1765, August 14th. Died at Huyton, near this town, Mr. Jones, glover, in the 104th year of his age; a man much esteemed for his industry and sobriety.

MINISTERS EJECTED IN LANCASHIRE.

William Bell, M.A.

"Highton [V] Mr. William Bell, M.A., a great scholar and a good orator. He was ordained by Dr. Bridgeman, Bishop of Chester. He was one who had £50 per annum bequeathed by Queen Elizabeth to four itinerant preachers in Lancashire, who were called king's or queen's preachers. But both this and his living he left in 1662 for the sake of his conscience. After his

ejectment he lived privately at Sinderland in the parish of Ashton-under-Lyne, being a constant hearer of Mr. Angier of Denton. In 1672 he returned to his old people at Highton, and preached among them by virtue of a licence. He died in 1681, aged 74. He left several children behind him; and among the rest two sons who were conforming ministers. Mr. Bell was a learned and pious man, of very considerable ministerial abilities; noted for his neat and sententious preaching.

"Works: A Discourse on Gen. v. 24, intitled 'Enoch's Walk—the excellency, necessity, and usefulness of patience.' 'The Patience of Job' and 'The End of the World;' in two small treatises, with preface by Mr. Baxter; and some other small pieces." *Calamy.*

A.D. 1642. Commissioners were this year sent by Parliament into Lancashire and other counties to take away all images, superstitious pictures, and relics of idolatry out of churches and chapels, wherever they might be found.

Ordinance of Parliament.

1646.—Lancashire Classical Presbyteries.

Die veneris, 2d October, 1646.

The county of Lancaster is divided into nine classical Presbyteries, following:—

V. Classis.

Parishes of Walton, Huyton, Childwall, Sephton, &c.

Minister: Wm. Bell of Huyton. *Layman:* Thos. Tyrer of Huyton, Yeoman.

In the month of May, 1662, the Act of Uniformity passed, by which every minister, on pain of losing his ecclesiastical preferment, was obliged to conform to the worship of the Church of England, according to the new book of Common Prayer, before the Feast of St. Bartholomew (August 24th), and to sign a declaration affirming his assent and consent to everything contained and presented by the Book of Common Prayer. 67 Ministers of Lancashire refused to conform, among whom was the Rev. William Bell, M.A., Vicar of Huyton, and

a notice, of which the following is a copy, was served upon the Churchwardens of Huyton.

"Whereas in a late Act of Parliament for uniformitie, it is "enacted that every parson, vicar, curate, lecturer, or other "ecclesiasticall person, neglecting or refusing before the feast day "of St. Bartholomew 1662, to declare openly before their respec- "tive congregations his assent and consent to all things contained "in the booke of Common prayer established by the said act, shall "ipso facto be deposed, and that every person not being in holy "orders by episcopall ordination, and every parson, vicar, curate, "lecturer, or other ecclesiasticall person failing in his subscription "to a declaration mentioned in the said act to be subscribed "before the Feast Day of St. Bartholomew, 1662, shall be utterly "disabled, and ipso facto deprived, and his place be void, as if "the person so failing be naturally dead. And whereas William "Bell late vicar of Hyton, in the county of Lancaster, hath "neglected to declare and subscribe according to the tenor of "the said act, I doe therefore declare the church of Hyton to "be now void, and doe strictly charge the said William Bell, late "vicar of the said church, to forbear preaching, lecturing, or "officiating in the said church, or elsewhere in the diocese of "Chester. And the churchwardens of the said parish of Hyton "are hereby required (as by duty they are bound) to secure and "preserve the said parish church of Hyton from any invasion or "intrusion of the said William Bell, disabled and deprived as "above said by the said act, and the churchwardens are also "required upon sight hereof, to show this order to the said "William Bell, and cause the same to be published the next "Sunday after in the Parish Church of Hyton, before the con- "gregation, as they will answer the contrary. Given under my "hand this 29th day of August, 1662.

"Geo. Cestriens.

"To the Churchwardens of Hyton in the County Palatine of "Lancaster."

Copy of an inscription on a brass plate lately on the floor of the nave of Huyton Church, but now on a seat end:—

"Here Underneath Lyeth The Body of that Worthy Divine And Most Famous Preacher of God's Word Mr. WILLIAM BELL M'r of Arts Whose Pithy and Sententious Sermons Warmed the Hearts of All Good Christians That Heard Him And Whose Pious Life And Holy Conversation Was A Continual Sermon To Teach Others Imitation, HEE Dyed or Rather Begun to Live a Life of Glory Upon Monday The 10th Day of March And was Here Solemnly Interred On Wednesday The 12th of March Anno Dom. 1683 And In The 80th Year of His Age Having Been Pastor of This Church A-Bove 20 years."

"In the first year of Edward VI., the college of Manchester was broken up, and the Earl of Derby obtained the college house and a considerable part of the valuable lands of the collegiate clergy. A small portion of the rental he was to appropriate to the maintenance of preaching ministers, whose duty was not only to solemnise the parochial services of Manchester, but to itinerate in the neighbourhood, and preach in its several churches and chapels the doctrines of the Reformation, and this seems to have been the origin of the king's or queen's preacher of Lancashire, whose duty it was to preach the doctrines of the Reformation in the ignorant and popish parts of the county. At the commencement of every reign, until the revenues of the Crown lands were subjected to the authority of Parliament, £200 a year were voted for the payment of four preachers, either as itinerant or as officiating in poor chapelries. After that time annual grants of Parliament were substituted for the royal bounty. For some time after the Earls of Derby had ceased to make the payment, they had some share in the patronage of the preachers."

"There were some nonconforming ministers who commenced their ministry in Lancashire in the reign of James, and rested from their labours or left the county before the appeal was made to arms, and who on that account should be noticed before we proceed to the more exciting events of the subsequent reign."

"One of these was Mr. Harrison of Huyton, celebrated for the extraordinary impressions which his preaching often produced on the minds of the young and thoughtless, especially on occasion of his lecturing at markets or fairs. To announce at a fair that he was about to preach in a neighbouring church, was quite enough to bring together a crowded congregation of attentive listeners who seldom listened attentively to any other preacher."

"The Gerards of Bryn, the Blundells of Crosby, the Blundells of Ince, the Norrises of Speke, the Scarisbricks of Scarisbrick, the Molineuxs of Sefton, the Harringtons, the Fazakerleys, almost all the proprietors of the estates along the coast between the Mersey and the Ribble were more or less devotedly attached to the Catholic faith. ('The gentry of the sea coast are almost wholly Papist.'—*Adam Martindale.*)"

"But Puritanism had some strength even in West Derby and Leyland. A few of the landed gentry were supporters of the Parliamentary cause, of whom the most active and influential were the Moores of Moore and Bank Hall. In every one of the parliamentary boroughs of West Derby, Liverpool, Wigan, and Newton, the puritan party were strong enough to share the representation, and make its voice heard in the Long Parliament. In whatever considerable village there was a puritan preacher, as at Winwick, at Huyton, and at Toxteth, we found adherents to the Parliamentary cause among the yeomanry and traders of his neighbourhood. The party though small was remarkable for its energy, activity, and resolution. Its wise and effective organization appears in its carrying the election in the three boroughs, notwithstanding the powerful opposition which it had to encounter."

William Bell, M.A., Oxon, vicar of Huyton, was held in great reputation both as a scholar and as a preacher. As he had been one of the king's preachers, his stipend of £50 per annum was, on the fall of episcopacy, augmented by the Parliament to £80, which was 'paid to him as a minister itinerant within the county, by Mr. Pollard, the receiver of the revenues of the duchy.' (*Report of the Commissioners:* The

salaries of the itinerant preachers of Lancashire, which had remained stationary from their appointment under Elizabeth, were generally augmented under the Protectorate. On the restoration of royalty they were reduced to the original estimate.)

"Although he had been episcopally ordained, and was willing to submit to episcopal government, he could not profess to assent and consent to everything contained in the Book of Common Prayer. After the passing of the Five Mile Act he resided near several other nonconformists in Manchester, 'the Godly town without a corporation,' and usually attended the ministry of John Angier. On the issue of the royal licenses he returned to Huyton, and registered a meeting house for nonconformists. According to Calamy he died in 1681, at the age of seventy-four; but according to a brass plate fixed to a wall of Huyton Church, in 1683, in the eightieth year of his age.

"One loathsome custom prevailed among the early dissenters, although in that respect they were not much worse than their church-going neighbours: they frequently buried their dead in their sanctuaries. Even in country places, where burial ground was easily obtained and generally enclosed round the meeting house, the principal subscribers were often buried, apparently to do them honour, in the aisles or under their family pews. The burial place of the minister was frequently under the table pew, or in the passage immediately under the pulpit. Henry Newcome, as his son tells us, 'was laid in the west alley of the meeting house, not far from the pulpit.' . . . . . .

"While such interments were frequent, it is pleasant to observe that in a few instances, as in that of Mr. Bell of Huyton, a nonconforming minister was interred in the church from which he had been ejected, and his virtues were recorded on a monument, from which 'he being dead yet speaketh,' and once spoke to a congregation who had been prohibited from listening to his living voice. Occasionally a charitable incumbent, in a funeral discourse, eulogised the virtues of his rejected predecessor, and exhorted his hearers to imitate the deceased 'in all but his nonconformity.'"—*Dr. Halley.*

In a P.S. to the preface, Dr. Halley has the following:—"I have been sadly troubled about the spelling of the names of several persons and places. Almost every Lancashire family of the seventeenth century had two or three ways of spelling its own name and place of abode. Even signatures are not decisive, for they vary considerably. In my vexation I have been ready to conclude that two hundred years ago nobody in Lancashire knew how to spell the name of anybody else, and very few people their own."*—*Dr. Halley.*

WILLS.

1527-8.—Testamentum Hamnetti Harington defuncti, Probat' penulti'o die Januarii.

In Dei nom' Amen. Primo die May anno D'ni MCCCCCXXVIJ. I Hamnet Haryngton esquier holl of mynd and of gud memorie although deseased in my body make my last will and testme't in this man' ffyrst I beqwheathe my sall to Almyghty God and our blessed lady and to all his saints and my body to be buried in the p'och church of Saynct Myghell of Huyton w't'in the towmbe in my chapell and my best beast to the p'son of the said church in the name of my mortuar'. Also I will that whear' I have infefid Sir Richard Bold knyght John Eccleston esquier Thomas Penketh and Rauff Bury gentilmen in sertan lands called P'ker's filds in Knowsley and also the halfe of on mese and of all oth'r bigings w't thear app'rtena's and the half of all lands and tenementis p'tinyng to the same late in the holdyng of Th'ms Deane in Huyton wich I lately p'cheased of the said Thomas late of the aneritaunce of Esabell doughtour of John Staynall that they shall stand feofes seased of the p'misses to the use of me for t'me of my lif remeyn' ov'r to Thomas Haryngton my son for t'me of his lif and if it fortune the said Thomas to decease afor' Jamys Haryngton my cosyn and s'vant then I will that the said Jamys shall have all and senguler the p'misses for t'me of his lif and

* I am thoroughly in sympathy with Dr. Halley as regards this P.S., as I find Huyton spelt in ten different ways:—Huyton, Hyton, Hitune, Heyton, Hoyton, Hayton, Hugton, Hilton, Highton, Hinton.

aft' thair desease and the long' lyv' of thaym all and ev'y of the said meses landis tenements rents w't tha'r app'rtena's shall remeyn to Percyvall Haryngton my cosyn and heyr and to all the heyers male of his body lawfully to be goten And for defawte of of such issue the said feoffes to stand seased to the use of the right heyers of me the said Hamnet for ev'. Also I will that xij^{d} of cheiff rent going owt of the tename't late in the holdyng of the forsaid Thomas Deane be to the use of the said P'cyvall and his heyers. Also I will that my wif have hyr dower and feoffame't made to hir of all my lands according to the lawe. Also I will that my cosyn Nicolas Tyldesley shall have to hym and his heyers for ev' all such lands and teneme'ts which I lately p'cheased of the said Nic' in Huyton and Wolfall and also all those lands and tenements w't fre rent of xiij^{d} by yere of the same wich lately wer' sold to Will'm Harison by Richard Tyldesley father of the said Nic' whose state an right I have in the same so that the said Nic' do and cause to be done the feoffes of the said Nic' to seall by indent' an annuall rent of xx^{s} by yer' going owte of the said lands and tenements of the foresaid Nicolas unto tyme the holl sume of xvij marks xj^{s} iiij^{d} be ren'en up to Thomas Penketh or his assignes aft' the desease of me the said Hamnet to the use of Thomas Haryngton my sone be fully content and paid. Provided always that if it fortyn the said Thomas to decease afore the gods ren'yn up then I will that Jamys Haryngton shal have the residue of all such rents as shall fortyn to be behynd. Also I will that my cosyn and hey'r P'cyvall Harynton shall suffer all such purchasyd lands to stand and be accordyng to my will. Also I will that Hamnet Stokley and his wyf shalhave such landis and tenements as I have set theym by indentur' for terme of lif accordyng to the same. Also I will that Robert Gernett wif shall have a teneme't accordyng to such gifts as I have made hir during hir lif. Also I will that iij kye being now in myn awne handis be delyv'ed to our ladis stock of Huyton. And also I will yt myn executors do make a glasse wyndow* in the northe

* If this window was ever made, it was no doubt destroyed in 1647. Perhaps the chapel was on the "northe syde" of the church; it may indeed have occupied the position which the Harrington pew formerly did.

syde of the church. Also I wyll that xx^{te} marks be bestawed and distr'bute at my buryall and also I will yt xxx^{te} masses be songen and said for a trentall if there be p'ists sufficient at my said buryall. Also I will that the said P'cyvall my cosyn and heyr have all my harnes yt is (to) say jakks salets and oth'r hernes belongy'g to the same and the half of my bowes and all sheff aroys the half of my m'ke aroys the oth'r half I gyf to Jamys Haryngton and the gwyv' which my bowes and aroys byn in to stand and be an ayrlome. And also I will that the said Percyvall shalhave the long bord in the perlur with trists and formes p'teyn'g to the same and also the grate bed in the p'lur a feth'r bede and a mat'es and oth'r anowrname'ts w't the cov'yng w't the armys upon p'tenyng to the same bed and the coffur w't the cleket lok in the chamb'r ov' the bot'ry. Also I will yt the said P'cyvall have all my bed cases of tre'r except ij for my wyf and her maydins. Also I will that he have ij cofurs in my closed wich myn evidens byn in and they to stand styll and the closet dur not to be opened till the said P'cyvall come home. Also I will that the greate formes the greate brendreth the great spytt a bull and a bore to be ayrelomes to the said P'cyvall so that he do not stope ne lett this my will to be fullfilled. And also I will yt the said Thomas my son shall have the half of ye te'ment now in the holdyng of Hamnet Hey duryng the lif of Ric' Kell and also all such t'me of yeris which I have of the demyes of Elisabeth Birbonis then being wedo and of Nic' Tildisley for landis in Huyton as apereth by indenturys made therof. Also I will that the said Thomas my son shalhave x^{li} to be takyn of my gods and catallis yerely and p'ticulerly as he shall nede it towards keping to the scoll yf he have fortyn of lif. Also I will yt the said Jamys Haryngton my s'rvant shalhave all my ornaments and cloase for my body except my blak gowne which I gif my wyf my chamlet gowne to my cosyn P'cyvall my Kyndall jakkets to John Rot'rford. Also I gif to the said Jamys the don geldyng which he is wont to ryde on. Also I will yt Elsabeth Haryngton shalhave a heffur in calf and ij bolokks of the best sort undrawen and the other ij bolokks I gif to Jamys Harynton and the bed that he lyis

in. Also I gif to Hamnet Stokley my godson my bett'r don fely. Also I gif to Cecilie Toxstath on hefur styrke. Also I gif to Sir Thomas Molineux my p'st xx^{s} to say ij trentalls for me inco'tine't aft' my desease. Also I will yat wea'r my broth'r Ric. Haryngton clayme to have had sith the death of ou'r father Nic. Haryngton by yer xl^{s} wherof the said Ric' hase bin truly payd by yer xxx^{s} and the residue were agrett yt as long as our mothur in lawe Kat'in Haryngton lyved to have no mor' but the said xxx^{s} and at aft' hir decease then to have xl^{s} by ye'r duryng my said brothur Ric' lif. Also I will that Sir Henr' Gorsuch shalhave xl^{s} for such s'v'es as he hase done and to pray for me if my goods will extend therto. And also I will yt if my goodes wyll extend to hit ev'y on of my s'rvants dwellyng w't me the tyme of my death shalhave half a qwat' wayges forth'r then they have s'rved to pray for my saull. Also I will yt when all this my will is fully p'formed in ev'y pownt and articull yat then the residue of my goods and cattalls to be dist'bute and bestawed for my saulhelth at the dist'con of my executors. And I orden and make myn executors John Eccleston esquier George Latham and Rauff Burye gentylmen to orden and dispose for my saulhelth as thay shall answar afore God. And also I will that ich'on of theym shalhave x^{s} apese to be taken of my goods for their labur. And all costs necessarie ov' and besids to be borne of my goods and cattals. Also I will yt Laurens Crosse John Justice Robert Elle and Henry Ley and Jamys Halsall have ich'on a white gowne to ber echeon a torche the day of my buryall. The ov'seer of this my last will and testme't I make Sir Will'm Leyland knyght. Sealed in the p'sens of Sir Henry Gorsuch p'st George Eccleston Jamys Haryngton Willm Wodfall gentilme' Hamnet Stokley and oth'rs the day and yere abovesaid.

[Note by the Editor.—Hamnet Harrington, descended from Nicholas Harrington (the first of Huyton Hey), a younger brother of Sir William Harrington, of Hornby Castle, knt., married Margaret, daughter of Ralph Eccleston, Esq., marriage covenant dated 12th August, 3 Henry VII. He was succeeded in the estate by Percival, son of his brother Richard Harrington.]

The fact mentioned in this will, that the Harrington family had in the year 1527 a private chapel in Huyton Church, is very important; it accounts, I think, for the beautiful screen at present in the church. This screen certainly was never made for its present position, and I incline to the belief that it originally formed the division between the chapel and the church proper, which would also explain one of the mullions on the right hand side being much thicker than the others; it may at one time have formed a corner post. This screen has been so much patched that it is very hard to explain many things about it. It was at one time very highly decorated, as traces of gold and colour were found on it on its recent restoration (?) When the floor of the church was excavated lately, I searched very minutely for the foundations of any cross wall which might have formed the boundary of this chapel, but was unsuccessful in finding any, and I am therefore more convinced than ever that this chapel was simply divided off from the original church, and did *not* project from the building itself. The sides of the Harrington pew, which lately stood on the north side of the nave, corresponded both in size, style, and workmanship with the screen itself, and probably formed part of the division, which was all "PVLD DOWNE IN TIME OF REBELLON $\frac{16}{47}$" as the inscription on it related; and all trace of what was no doubt a magnificent private chapel (if one may judge from what remains of the screen), was lost. I am sorry to add that this beautiful woodwork round the pew has been removed from the church during the alterations, part, I am given to understand, having been given or sold to the Seel family. Fortunately, however, before it was pulled down I made a sketch of part of it, and an accurate copy of the inscription and style of lettering, which was published along with many others under the title of *Our Sketch Book*, to which I contributed.

A branch of the Harrington family settled at Huyton, near Prescot. The Hyton or Huyton family, enriched by the heirs of a Lathom and a Twyford, were resident at Huyton in the beginning of the last century. Their ancestors were lords of Haverington in the county of Cumberland, and the family was first

summoned to Parliament in 1324. The Harrington family boasts a descent or near alliance by collaterals to no less than one king, eight dukes, seventy earls, nine counts, twenty-seven viscounts, and thirty-six barons, sixteen of whom were Knights of the Garter.

Huyton-hey Hall was the residence of the knightly family of Harrington, and was conveyed in marriage by an heiress to Mr. Molineux, of New Hall in Walton, in the last century.

1466.— *Will of Dame Cecill of Torboke.*

In dei no'ie Amen. 7th March A'o Dni 1466. I dame Cecill of Torboke Lady of Torboke In gud mynd makys my testam't in this mann' that followys. In the fyrste begynynge I bequeathe my sawle to all myhty Gode and to our Lady saynt Mar' and to all the halows of heven and my body to be byryet i' Hyton Kyrke by my husband. And I will that my corpersaund be gyffyn as custum and vsage ys to the kyrke. Alsoe I wjll that there be spendyt about my body at my Derege and the day buryinge 7 m'kes. Alsoe I will that a preist be hyret to synge at the foresd kyrke of Hyton for my Husband and me and for alꝑ those that we have had any gude of vnderfayt. And I will that the aforesaid prest have to his gawde 6 m'kes for on yere. Alsoe I bequethe to the s'd chirch of Hyton 13s. 4d. Alsoe to the Chirch of Farneworth 13s. 4d. alsoe to the Chirch of Childwall 3s 4d. alsoe to the Chirch of Hale xiij 4d. alsoe to the Chirch of Gerston 3s. 4d. . . . . Alsoe I will that my sonne Richard have my Hallynge boke and Chales and such thynges as belonge to a prest to synge with and all the breu' vessell that belongen to me alsoe the Englysche boke of Hermet Hanpole. . . . . Alsoe I will that my Cosyn John Norres and no moe bj myne ex'r. Also I will that my s'd Cosyn John Executor haue to hys reward 4 m'kes yf it may soe p'forme and prayinge my Cosyn Thomas Norres and my sonne Richard that they wowld be ou'seers that this my last will may be fulfyllt. In witnes of the quech to this p'sent I haue sett my seale the day and yeare first aboue wryttyn. . . *Harl. MSS.* 2176, fol. 27b.

1557.—*Will of William Tarbock, of Tarbock, Esq.*

In the name &c. The xiiijth of May mv^{c}lvij I Will'm Torbocke of Torbocke esquier hole in bodie &c. ffirst I bequethe my soull to Almightie God and to o'r Ladie Saint Marie and all the hollie cumpanie of heavin and my bodie to be buried where hit shall please God to call for me out of this transitorie world onles if I die w'thin x myles of Huyton parishe then my bodie to be buried under the tombe where Sir Wm. Torbocke Knight liethe in my own chapell* The tombe to be set up againe apon my cost and charge imediat'lie after the buriall ffirst I bequethe harelomes p'te I found and more I do gyve for heirelomes to myne heires for ev' ffirst I bequethe one chalis of silv' p'cell gilded I bequethe a silv' salt vj spones also the best bason and ewer and also the best towall for the same also the best bordclothe w'th vj napkins of the best for the table I bequethe all my harnes and all the bedcasis bothe cervin bedds and other plaine bedds with all the meate bords and formes therunto also all cupbords in the chambers and also the chaires I bequethe all standinge leades here and at the chapell hall for hit is my will that they shall kepe the same places Also I do geve all the yelinge combes w'th ij gret saltinge tubbes in the larder house I do geve gret spitts w'th their racks for them Also I do bequethe the brinynge coumbe w'th the gret pott in the kitchin w'th one halfe garnishe of pewter vessell Also I bequethe all the beddinge w'ch liethe in the chamber named my Lords chamb' w'th all the henginge in the same chamb' Also I bequethe all the old arks and also ij gret arks standinge in the nursarie w'th the chest that stands in my closet that my evidence are in I bequethe to my said heires my signet that I do weare apon my fynger and also the best paire of shodd whelis w'th iron and also the best waine and thre of the best sidroppes one best hyde yoke w'th ij best draught yoks and also two of the best plowes w'th ye irons that longs to them and also two of the best harrowes w'th iron pynnes and also a paire

* This does not, I think, refer to a private chapel in Huyton Church, but to his own chapel on Tarbock Green, for he afterwards directs that one George Robinson, a priest, shall have so much yearlie during his life to say mass for him "at the chappel that stands apon Tor-"bocke Green." No trace of this chapel is now to be found, it having been pulled down, I believe, about fifty years ago, and, I understand, was rich in carved wood work.

of welds wi'th iron It'm I bequethe iiij^{or} of the best oxon and also my best mare and also a bull and iiij^{or} of my best kie and also the best boore and the best sowe and also all the lomys for a webster to werke in Item I do bequethe the iron chymney that is used to stand in the hall and all the iron gere that belonges to the milnes This is my will that yf my wief nowe being w'th child yf hit please God to be a sonne hit to have all things afore written yf she have a doughter then I do make my brother Edward myne heire and to have all suche heirelomes as is afore expressed yf it fortune that I have an heire male of my bodie lawfullie begotten then I bequethe to my said brother Edward of my gyfte v^{li} yerelie duringe his lief as I shall declare by my dede w'th lyverseason Also I bequethe my said brother to have all suche goodds and detts that I do owe hym I do geve hym my hope ringe of gold having two l'res in hit that is AT and W It'm I bequethe hym my best somer nagge my sword saddle and bridell I bequethe to my doughter ffrauncis Torbocke thre hundreth m'ks to her marriage and to be taken and receyvid of my lands to be made accordinge to the lawe yerlie to be receyvid by such frends as I shall appoint and a chest to be made w'th double bands and locks at my costs and charges to keepe the same monie in unto suche tyme that she come to mariage I do bequethe her in considerac'on that she shall not have any p'te of goodds that belongs to me but that I may bequethe at my pleasure yet I bequethe my said doughter one feather bed a matteras a boulster two pillowes a paire of flaxen sheetis two fledge blankets and a counter poynt It'm I do bequethe my said doughter two kye and also xx^{tie} sheepe and one gret coffer also one brasse pot called the *pore mannes pott* I bequethe to my brother Wm Ireland a blacke gowne and cote and to my sister Ireland a blacke gowne and also iij^{li} vj^{s} viij^{d} Also I bequethe to Laurence Ireland my godchild iij^{li} vj^{s} viij^{d} my said suster to put hit forthe for his most profett It'm I bequethe to my brother John Harington a blacke gowne and cote and to my suster his wiefe a blacke gowne and iij^{li} vi^{s} viij^{d} I bequethe to Percivall Harington my godchild xl^{s} in monie and to Anne

Harington my god doughter iiij^{or} m'ks in monie to be put forthe for them at the sight of their mother Yf my wief have a doughter then it to have ij^{c} m'ks to her marriage to be taken up of my launds made accordinge to the lawe also I do geve her ij kye and one fetherbedd w'th all hangings longinge to the same in and for considerac'on that hit shall not claime any childs p'te of goodds but that I may geve and dispose at my pleasure It'm I bequethe to my suster Anne Torbocke a black gowne and two hundrethe m'ks to her mariage yf she do marie by the advyse of her frends to be taken of my lands as shall be made by dede according to the lawe Also I do geve her at suche tyme she is married vj^{li} xiij^{s} iiij^{d} to bie her app'ell Also I do geve to my suster Dorithie a blacke gowne and also two hundreth m'ks in considerac'on of suche stuffe that I have of hers Also I do geve her the best fetherbedd that was her owne a bolster two pillowes a matteras two blankets and a cov'ynge And also I do geve her xx^{tie} m'ks of monie to be taken out of my goodds to bie her apparell Also I do geve to myne uncle Ric' Torbocke liij^{s} iiij^{d} yerelie It'm I do geve my servunt Ric' Torbocke xxvj^{s} viij^{d} yerelie It'm I do geve to S^{r} George Robinson preist a blacke gowne the same preist to have yerelie iiij^{li} to be taken of my lands as muche as wants of the hyre of the kie longinge to the stocke of this towne of Torbocke to be made sure accordinge to the lawe And he for the same to serve and say masse and other devine service that longs for a preist to do to pray for the soulls of my p'decessors and me and all Christen soulls duringe his naturall lief to serve at the chappell that stands apon Torbocke grene yf the said chappell be not builded up at the tyme of my deceasse then I will that the said chappell shalbe made up apon my costs and charge Also I do geve unto the said chappell on chalice of silver p'cell gilt a vestment and all things that longis to the same to be at the ov'sight of the lords of Torbocke Also I do geve to Wm. Hayward my servunt xiij^{s} iiij^{d} yerelie except he be otherwais preferred by me Also I geve to Elizabeth Worsley my wiefes mayden a blacke gowne and iiij^{or} m'ks towards her mariage Also I do geve to all my yomen that nowe do me service ev'ye

one a blacke cote and a hole yeres wag's ov' and besides that I do owe to them at my decesse I do geve Wm. Skellicorne for his service done to my father and me that he shall have imediatlie after the decesse of Nicholas Wyke the teneme't w'ch the said Nicholas nowe dwells in I am content for Nicholas sake that John Wike shall have the teneme't in Wooton w'ch Wm Skellicorne hath nowe at my hands althoughe he was offender Also I do geve to George Matherer Wilkinsons house yf he and the widoo be content to marrie together payenge yerelie all suche rents and s'vyce as is accustomed yf in case the widowe will not marrie the said George then I will that Martinmas come twelfemonthe the teneme't shalbe devided George to have the one halfe and she to have the other halfe duringe her widdowe hood to bringe up her children for he to do two p'ts and she but one yf she do marrie or decesse than the hole teneme't It'm I do geve to James Moreton my coke to have after the decesse of ux'r Robt Croke the teneme't w'ch she nowe dwells apon payenge all rents &c and to do service to me and myne heres the gevinge hym wag's for his service Also I do geve John Hurst biecause he knowes no wag's to have xl^{s} desiringe my wiefe and my brother Edward to be good to hym Also I do geve Roger Burges a blacke cote for his paine and iij^{s} iiij^{d} I do geve Thom's Orme of Wooton besides his cote xiij^{s} iiij^{d} It'm I geve myne uncle S^{r} W^{m} More priest a blacke gowne and xl^{s} It'm I do geve S^{r} Edward Lawe vicar of Huyton xl^{s} It'm I do geve unto M'garet Ireland my servunt and Elizabeth Ireland her suster to either of them vj^{li} xiij^{s} iiij^{d} towards their marriag's It'm I do geve to my worke servaunts all suche as have done iij yeres service or upward shall have a hole yeres wag's besid's that I do owe them and the rest of my servunts to have a quarter wage besid's that I do owe them and for the rest that I geve no wage unto I will that my executors shall loke apon them and to do for them as they shall thinke cause I do geve &c to Elizabethe Dewerhouse xxvj^{s} viij^{d} It'm to Alice Mather xx^{s} and to ev'y on of the other xiij^{s} iiij^{d} I bequethe viij pore men ev'y one of them a white gowne to suche as I shall appoint And vj blacke gownes to vj poore women

as I shall declare hereafter or els to the poorest of myne owne tenents Also hit is my will that my bodie to be buried w'thout pride not to geve no dole at the day of my buriall but to preists and clarks but the shall distribute hereafter w'thin xiiij daies after my buriall xij metts of wheate what pr'ce soev' hit be at in bred one mett in Torbocke a mett in Huyton a mett in Knowsley a mett in Prescot a mett in Whiston a mett in Crounton a met in Ditton, a mett in Halewood, a mett in Miche Wooton and Little Wooton two metts in Lyv'pole Also I do ordene &c my true and lawfull executors Kat' Torbocke my wief my cosen George Ireland esquier of the Hutt my uncle John More esquire myne uncle S^r^ Robt More and my brother Edward Torbocke It'm I bequethe to my cosin Ireland a blacke gowne a cote and my tercell of gowshake And also to myne uncle John More a blacke gowne and cote and a geldinge named Coll Also I do geve to myne uncle S^r^ Rob't More a blacke gowne and a cote and a black geldinge with a white face and xx^li^ over and besides that I do owe hym And forthermore hit is my will that all my lands in Raineforthe shall go and be taken towards the payenge of my detts and p'formaunce of this my last will except all suche lands in Raynforthe as I have geven by dede of feofme't In witnes herof to this my last will and testame't I have set to my seale and subscribed my name the day and yere above written

WILL'M TORBOCKE esquier.

Witnesses S^r^ Rob't Moore cl' S^r^ W^m^ Moore cl' George Mader Elizabeth Worsley Will'm Heyward W^m^ Abbott w'th others

NOTES BY THE EDITOR.—Not proved, the executors having renounced. William, son of Thomas Torbock, of Torbock, Esq., by Elizabeth, daughter of William Moore (of Bank Hall), married Catherine, daughter of Thomas Gerard of Bryn, by whom he had issue two daughters, Frances and Margaret. His sisters Margaret and Alice were married, the former to William Ireland, of Lydiate, and the latter to John Harrington, of Huyton, Esq.—(Harl. MSS., 1549, fo. 100.) The inquisition post mortem, taken 1 Elizabeth, states that his daughter Frances was a year and a half old, and Margaret only two months.

Edward Torbock married Dorothy, daughter of George Cotton, of Combermere, and had issue Sir Edward Torbock, Knt., who by his wife Margaret, daughter of Edward Norris, of Speke, had a son Edward.—(Harl. MSS., 1549, fo. 100.) The Cotton pedigree (Ormerod, vol. iii., page 212) states that she was the daughter of Richard Cotton. From the Act Book at Chester, it appears that administration of the goods of Edward Torbock, of Torbock, Esq., was granted to Dorothy his widow, 6th June, 1608. Through this entry the pen has been drawn. On July 28th following, administration of the above was granted to Edward Torbock, Esq., son of Sir Edward Torbock, Knt., and grandson of the above Edward. Edward Torbock, Esq., and his two sons, Adam and Richard, enrolled their names at the Guild held at Preston, 2nd September, 1622, which is the latest notice I have met with of this ancient family.—*Rev. G. J. Piccope.*

This completes my notes; and in conclusion I would like to say, that if any member of this Society would take up in a similar manner the history of two of the adjoining parishes, viz., Prescot and Childwall, which I am sure would prove interesting, a very valuable contribution would be made towards a more complete history of this portion of South West Lancashire.

The extracts are chiefly taken from the following works:—Gregson's *Fragments*, Baines's *Lancashire*, *Lancashire Wills*, *&c.*, by Rev. G. J. Piccope; *Notitia Cestriensis*, edited by Canon Raines; *Nonconformists' Memorial; Lancashire: its Puritanism*, *&c.*, by Rev. Dr. Halley; *Rickman's Architecture; History of Lancashire Chantries*, by Rev. Canon Raines; and I am much indebted to the Rev. Canon Penrhyn, the Vicar of Huyton, for the access he has allowed me to have to the Church papers and registers.

Communications.

MATERIALS FOR COUNTY HISTORY.

Transcribed from ancient deeds, for the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire.

By T. N. Morton.

CROXTETH ARCHIVES.

THE following interesting documents have been transcribed (with permission) from the invaluable collection of muniments in the possession of the Right Hon. the Earl of Sefton.

18 Hen. VI. (1440.)

1.—*Abbot and Convent of Miravall and Sir Richard Molyneux.*

This endenture made betwix the abbot and ye Couent of Mirevale in the Counte of Warwyk on yat one p'ty And Richard Molyneux knyght of ye Counte of Lancastr upon yt othir p'tie beres Wittenes yat ye saide Abbot & Couent and Sir Riꝯ arne acordet vndir thes apoyntements yat the said Sir Riꝯ shall do appir' by dede enrollet two acres of land pcell of the Mañ of Sefton with the avoueson of ye Chirche of ye saide Mañ within ye saide Counte of Lanꝯ to ye queche Maner the avoueson of ye saide Chirche is appendant in ye most lafull wise by avise of ye counseill of ye saide Abbot to ye saide Abbot and Couent and to thair successours for eu̅more at the cost & labur of ye saide Sir Riꝯ so yat at ye tyme of the saide ap'priacō ye saide Sr Richard shall stonde seset of the said acres of lande and of the avoueson to hi' & his heires foreu̅more vnapecheable of any taille and of any charge yeroff yt myght lafully be asket or claymed at p't tyme or any tyme aftir And therapon the saide Sir Riꝯ

shalmake ye saide Abbot to be put in corpell possession of ye saide acres & Chirche With ye Glebe as pson in psone With all lafall meynes & Wayes as Wele tempell as sp'uell as can be aviset by ye Counseill of the said Abbot yt ogh to be don' and all at ye cost of ye saide Sir Richard The queche chirche so ap'p'ret shalbe of yeerly vaile to ye saide abbot and Couent of iiij^{xx} m'rcs oū all mañe charges as in dowment of a viker dymes of ye chirche or any othir charges that maybe asked lafully y'off ffor the queche ap'priacōn dewly & lafully as hit is beforesaide don' the saide Abbot & couent shall graunte ye reūsion of the Maner & lordship of Altcarre with ye app'ten'nt3 as muche lande as Wold drawe yerly of availe to ye Soṁe yat ye saide chirche of Sefton wold be lesse worth to ye saide abbot all charges borne ye iiij^{xx} m'rcs the queche lande shalbe assignet by yame bothe (and by agrement of Robt Molyneux now tenante of ye saide Maner of Altcarre) And the Chirche of Altcarre with ye avoueson of the same with all Jurisdiccions sp'uells as the saide Abbot & his p'decessours hafen hade before ye makyng of thes endentures all onely except. The queche Maner Robt Molyneux Brothir to ye saide Sr Riℓ now holdes duryng his life of ye saide Abbot & Couent to the saide Sir Riℓ & to his heires male of his body begeten And for defaute of seche issue to the heires of his body begeten And for defaute of seche issue to the right heirs of ye saide Sir Richard Vndir yis condicōn that if the saide Abbot & Couent or his Successours be put out of ye saide chirche by the saide Sir Riℓ or his heirs or any othir mañ or if ye saide Chirche or any pcell theroff be recoūet ayenst the saide Abbot or his Successours that then be hit to be leful to ye same Abbot & Couent & to his Successours to entre into ye saide Mañ and lordship of Altcarre with ye appurten'n'c3 and to hold hit in his first Astate Or and ye saide Sr Richard or his heires vexe or trouble ye saide Abbot or his Successours touchynge ye saide chirche of Sefton or Altcarre or suffir any othir Mot' that thay resist to yair power or and the saide Abbot or his Successours be sewed by any othir psoñ of any of the pt of ye saide chirche of Sefton and the saide Sr Richard or his heirs defende not ye

saide Abbot and his Successours at the cost of ye saide Sr Riℓ or his heirs yat yen be it leful to ye saide Abbot & his Successours to entre into [possession] of lande ꝑcell of ye saide Maꝰ of Altcarre ye queche shalbe assignet by avise of thaym bothe (and by agrement of the saide Robt Molyneux) and that to hold in his first astate And also ye saide Sir Riℓ at ye tyme of the saide graunte of ye saide reꝰsion shaldo to make the saide Robt Molyneux his brothir to fynde sufficiant rentre by avise & counsell of ye saide Abbot for to paye to the saide Abbot & his Successours yerly as muche rent as shall lakken of ye forsaide iiijxx mꝛrcs of ye foresaide Chirche of Sefton duryng ye life of ye saide Robt And also at ye Chirche of Altcarre aforsaide ye saide Abbot & his Successours shall fynde a Monk ther with all thing yat longeth to h' safe at ye saide Sr Riℓ & his heirs shall fynde to ye saide Monk for ye tyme beyng yer mete & drynk and a chambre competent ye queche to be don' devly on ye ꝑt of ye saide Sr Riℓ & his heires the saide Sr Riℓ to make seche seurte as can be aviset of ye counsell of ye saide Abbot to bedon' And that the saide Abbot & his Successours shall stonde discharget of all maꝰe charges as wele of dymes as othir charges yt longeth to ye saide Altcarre & chirche of Sefton except ye fyndyng of ye saide Monkes yr beyng for ye tyme And the saide Abbot & Couent for thair ꝑt & the saide Sr Riℓ for his ꝑt graunten yt if ther semyth or thynketh heraftir by ye counsell of auther ꝑtie yat any thyng in thes endentures ogh to be amendet abregget aminisshet or enlarget hit to be reformed by avise of Bothe thair counseills not withstondyng yes endentures Jn Wittenes of the wheche thynge as wele ye saide Abbot as the saide Sr Riℓ to ye ꝑties of thes endentures haue put to thair seles Wreten ye iiijo day of decembr Jn the yer of kyng hen' ye vjo ye xviijo.

[Seal wanting.]

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15 Edw. iv. (1476.)

2.—Will of Thomas Molyneux, Esq.

To alle men to Whome this ꝑsent Writing endented shall come I Thomas Molyneux Esquier sende gretinge in our Lord

eũlastyng Where I the saide Thomas haue endented with my Soũeign Lord the king with the gʳce of god to go oũ see with hym in his Joʳney and viage agaynes his auncient enemyes of ffraunce therfore I the saide Thomas for declaracõn of this my Will to be executed by the feoffes in all my londs & ten'ts as well in the Counte of Lancastʳ as York declare my will in foʳme folowing ffirst Where I am endetted vnto the abbot of Shrewsbur' in the sõme of ccccxl m'rcs for the purchace of the Patronage of the church of Walton to me & myn heir of which soñe I am bounden yerely to paye unto the saide Abbot and his successoris xlˡⁱ to tyme the saide sõme be fully paied & content and wher that I am also endetted vnto diũse other ꝑsones in diũse soñes of money as in a Sedule to t[his my v]ville annexed more pleynly apperith I will and also requir alle my saide feoffes and ichone of theym to suffr my Wif myn Vncles Sʳ Per' legh knyght & mast' Henʳ Molyneux and my Cosyn Will'm Ireland Esquier and their Assignes yerely take & receyve the issues p'fetts rents & revenues of alle my londs & ten'ts in Eukeston yʳwith yerely to paye xlˡⁱ vnto the saide Abbot and his Successours to tyme they be content & paied of alle their duet's and the residue of the said revenues yerely to paie vnto such ꝑsones as I am endetted vnto to tyme they be fully paied & co'tent fforthermore I will that my Wif haue to the fyndyng of her and our Child and such folke as she will have with her alle the demaiegnes of Sefton with the Carre & the Medowes the demaieyn londs of Crokstath with the ꝑke and alle myn other londs in Derby And also alle my londes in Yorkshire and alle my corne & cattell with the tithe corne of Eukeston payeng yerely the ferme [service] yʳfore and the oũferme of Leylond and also asmyche more of the residue of my lyuelode [livelihood] as she shall have most of Also I will that my Wif myn Vncles Sʳ Per' Maistʳ Henr' & my Cosyn Wiłłm Irland take & receyve alle the rents seruices issues & pf'etts of alle other of my lands and ten'ts within the counte of Lancʳ or elswher oũ the saide londs & ten'ts afore assigned to the fynding of my Wif & payng of my detts and hit to dispose to myn use in such mañ & foʳme as I shall assigne theym fforthermore I will

& also desire my saide feoffes that if hit fortune me to decesse that then they at what tyme so eu̅ my Wif shall requir theym do make vnto hir a sure & a sufficient estate for t^rme of hir lyve of the thridde p'te of alle suche londs & ten'ts rents & s'uices with their appurt^enn'ce which they be nowe enfeoffed in to myn vse within the Counte3 of Lanc. & York the remaynd^r y^rof to myn heirs according to the olde tailliayes y'of aforetyme made Also I will that my saide feoffes make vnto my son John when he shall come to the age of xxi yers a sure & a sufficient estat of such londs and ten's as they can think most co'venient to the yerely value of xx m'rcs and alle charge & reprises to have & to hold to hym for t'me of his lyve the remayndr y^rof in ma̅ & fo^rme aforesaide and duryng his nonage yerely to pay x. m'r̅c̅ for his fynding or yerely duryng his nonage to fynde hym co'veniently according to his degre Also I will that my dogh^tr Elizabeth haue of the issues & p'fetts of alle the residue of my lyvelode not assignet in way of dower to my Wif nor made in feoffement to John my son and aft' my detts paied have toward her mariage c m'rcs And my sist^r Jahane cc m'rc p'uided if they or auther of theym decesse afore their mariage that then such money so receyued be kepped to the use of Thomas my son or to the use of hym or theym y^t god shall p'uide to be myn heirs Also I will that S^r Reynold Dye be made sure for time of his lyve of an Annuete of vj m'rc by yer of the issues & p'fitte3 of my saide londes in Holowford and Larebrek with a p'uiso that if it fortune hym to be p'moted to a benefice of the yerely value of xx^li then the saide Annuete to cesse and be voide Also I will that Jonkyn Gerard haue yerely during the nonnage of my son Thomas if he do s^ruice unto my Wif or to my son Thomas xxvj^s viij^d Also that my said feoffes g^rante unto S^r James Molyneux an Annuete of vj m'rcs yerely, to be taken of my londs & tent's in Larebrek for t'me of his lyve, so that he delyu̅ or elles relesse vnto my saide feoffes suche estate as he now hath in diu̅se in londs & ten'ts for t'me of his lyve in the town of Sefton With a p'uiso to be conteyned in the same g^rante that if the saide S^r James happe to be p'moted to a benefice of the yerely value of xx^li then the saide

Annuete to cesse & be voide fforthermore Where diuse p'sones haue to thaym and their heires to the use of me & myn heires of the gifte & grante of the Abbot of the Monast'y of Seynt Petr of Shrewsbur' the avowson & Patronage of the Churche of Walton I will that my saide feoffe3 of the sade Avowson & Patronage by theire dede sufficient in lawe aft' my detts make a grante unto Thomas my son to haue to hym & to the heires males of his body lawfully begoten And for defaute of suche issue the remaynd'r therof to John my son & to the heires males of his body lawfully begoten & for defaute of suche issue the remaynd'r yrof vnto my right heires Also I will if hit fortune myn Vncle Maist' as god defende to decesse and afore any suche grante as afore rehersed made that the [saide] feoffe3 & grantee3 in the saide Avowson p'sente unto the saide Church of Walton myn Vncle Maistr Henr Molyneux if he than shall fortune to be on lyve & may receyve the saide benefice And if it fortune my saide Vncle Maistr Henr to be decessed at the [tyme of] the avoid'ance or not able to receyve the saide benefice then I will that my said feoffe3 p'sent vnto the saide Church of Walton Maist' Edmond Audeley bror to the lord Audeley. In Wittenesse wherof to this my p'sent writyng triptied I the forsaide Thomas Molyneux haue sette my Seall the the first day of June the yer of the reign of King Edward iiijth aft' the conquest xxth.

[Small red seal. A hare couchant.]

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20 Hen. VIII. (1528.)

3.—*Will of Margaret Bulkley.*

In the Name of god Amen J Margaret Bulkley Wydowe Late wyff of Wyll'm Bulkley Esquyer to all Cristen people in Crist belevyng to whome this my present Wrytyng Indentid tripertite shall come or it shall here or see Sendith gretyng in our lord god everlastyng **Knowe** ye me the said Margaret Bulkley to have Enfeoffed my full trusty fryndes Wyll'm Leylond Alexander Radcliff John Towneley Alexander Osbaldeston Thomas Sotheworth knyghtes Edmund Trafford Peers Leegh Henry

ffaryngton Wyll'm Norres Thomas Irland Robert Molyneux of Hawton John Atherton Thomas Leylond Henry Blundell esquyers Edward Molyneux Person of Sefton Wyll'm Longley Person of Prestwich Clerkes Robert Molyneux of Mellyng Will'm Bradshagh of Uplythreland James Blundell of Ince Gentilmen and Robert Perkynson Chappelayn of and in all my Meses lands ten'ts Medowes lesowes pastures Mylnes Wodes Rents and s^ruyces with their appurten'nces within the townes of Cuerden Walton in the Dale and Thorneton within the Countie of Lancastre **To haue** and to hold to theym theyr heires and assignes for ever to thentent that they their heires and assignes therwith shall fulfill and p'forme the last will of me the said Margaret Bulkley **Wheruppon** I the seid Margaret Bulkley by these p'sentes do publishe declar' and shew my last will concernyng the p'misses herunto my Dede of feoffament annexed in maner and forme as herafter folowith **ffirst** it is my will that the seid S^r Will'm S^r Alexander and their cofeoffes and their heires shall suffre me the said Margaret and my assignes to take and Receyue yerelye the Jssues and p'fetts of the seid lands ten'ts and Mylnes with their appurten'nces and the same to dispose at my libertie and pleasur duryng my liff-naturall **Also it is** forther my will that if I be in any maner dett or awe vnto any man p'son or p'sons any goodes or duties at my decesse that if my goodes be not sufficient to content and pay the same detts that then the seid S^r Wyll'm S^r Alexander and their cofeoffes and their heires shall suffre myn executors to take the Jssues and p'fetts of the said lands and ten'ts and therwith to content and pay all my seid Detts and goodes that I shall fortune to be awyng to any p'son or p'sons the tyme of my deth **And** this done it is my will that the seid S^r Wyll'm S^r Alexander and their Cofeoffes and their heires shall stand feoffed and seised of and in all the said meses lands ten'ts Mylnes and other the p'misses with their appurten'nces to the use exibicon fyndyng and kepyng of an able and honest p^rist to say and Celebrate Masse and other Dyvyne s'uyce in the p'oche Church of Sefton at the Alter of our blessyd lady of petye And to pray for the Saule of me the seid Margaret And for the saules

of John Dutton and Wyll'm Bulkley Esquyers my husbandes And for the Saules of my ffader and moder brethern and Susters my vncles the Saule of S^r^ Wyll'm Leylond knyght my nevewe and all other my p'genyte and good frynds and for all Cristen Saules for e̅more **Also it is** my Will that the seid p^r^ist shall say eu'y quarter of the yere Placebo Dirige Comendacon and Masse of Requiem with all Suffrages and s'uyces p'teynyng therunto for my Saule and the saules aforesaid **Also it is** my will that the said p'ist shall say yerely and for e̅more that day wech I shall fortune to decesse vppon or within thre dayes next folowyng an Obite with all suffrages therunto belongyng for my saule and the saules aforeseid And that the seid p'ist shall say Masse eu'y Sonday Wednesday and ffryday except ther be a resonable cause And other dayes when he is disposed And at the forther Lavatorye to say De p'fundis and pray for my Saule and the Saules afore rehersed and all Cristen Saules for evermore And also to say eu'y quarter of the yere for e̅ on Masse de no'ie Jhu vppon the fryday and fyve tymes e'uy yere Masse of the fyve woundes of our Lord Jhu Crist for my Saule the Saules afore rehersed and all Cristen Saules **Also it is** my Will that such p'ist as shall be put to obs'ue the said s'uyce shall be an able and honest p'ist and lerned to syng his playn song and to helpe to syng in the quere at Matyns Masse evensong and other dyuyne s'uyce in the seid Church of Sefton on festfull dayes **And also** it is my Will that the seid p'ist shall say Masse vppon Saynt Margarett's day yerely for e̅ afore the ymage of Saynt Margaret within the seid Church and to pray for my Saule and the Saules aforesaid **Also it is** my Will that the seid p'ist shall say yerely for e̅ in the fyve pryncipall ffests of our Lady and the visitacon of our Lady eu'y one of theym and within their V'tas thre tymes Masse of the seid fests with this Collecte Deus firma spes n're redempco'is **And** also it is my Will that my seid feoffes and their heires shall suffre the seid p'ist for tyme beyng to occupie and Manure all the seid Meses Lands ten'ts Mylnes and other the p'misses with their appurten'nces to his most p'fet and behove by thadvice and o̅sight of my seid feoffes and their heires without

takyng of Jncomes of the ten'nts for tyme beyng **Also it is** my Will that as oftentymes as my seid feoffes of trust shall happen to decesse all but favre thre or two of theym that then those faure thre or two shall giff oũ an estate unto other favre and then those faure shall refeoffe vnto the aforeseid faure thre or two feoffes oũlyvers and to as many mo'e as be now enfeoffed in the seid Meses lands ten'ts Mylnes and other the p'misses with their appurten'nces to thentent to fulfill and p'forme this my seid Will as is afore rehersed at the Request and labor of the said p'ist for tyme beyng **And also** it is my Will that my seid feoffes or theyr heyres shall make an exchange with S^r^ Wyll'm Molyneux knyght my nevewe or his heires or some other p'son of such lands as J or my seid feoffes ar Seised of in Thorneton within the p'oche of Sefton that is to wete a Wynde Mylne with thappurten'nces for asmuche other lands and ten'ts and to the clere yerely value of sixe and twenty shelyngs eght pens by yere oũ all charges lyeng within the Countie of Lancastre **And** if my seid feoffes make non exchange of the seid Mylne as is above seid then if it fortune the seid Mylne to decaye or fall in Ruyne by any mysfortune of Wynde fyre or otherwise then J will that my seid feoffes and their heyres Receyve faurty shelyngs yerely for the space of thre yeres of the said lands and ten'ts or asmuche as shall be necessarye to reedifie and repayr the said Mylne within the seid thre yeres **And also** it is my will that aft' my decesse eũ as the seid s'uyce shall fortune to fall voyde by deth of the seid p'ist or other cause resonable that my seid nevewe S^r^ Will'm Molyneux knyght and the heires males of his body lawfully begoten haue the Namyng and putting in of an honest and able p'ist into the seid s'uyce within faurty dayes next aft' the seid s'uyce be voyde by such deth or other cause of the said p'ist from tyme to tyme as often as the same shall be voyde **And** for defaulte of heyres males of the body of the seid S^r^ Will'm Molyneux then the right heires males of the body of Sr Rychard Molyneux knyght my grandfader and their heires males have the Namyng and puttyng in of the said p'ist into the seid s'uyce within faurty dayes next after it be voyde as is aforesaid **And** for defaulte of heyres Males of the bodyes of the

said Sr Will'm Molyneux and of the said Sr Rychard Molyneux my grandfader then I will that the Abbot of Whalley and his Successors shall haue the Namyng and puttyng in of the seid p'ist into the seid s'uyce within faurtye dayes next after it be voyde as is afore Rehersed for eu̅ **And** if the seid Sr Will'm Molyneux the heires Males of his body lawfully begoten nor the heires males of the seid Sr Rychard Molyneux ner the seid Abbot and his Successors name not and put into the said s'uyce an able and honest p'ist within faurty dayes next aft' the seid s'uyce be voyd as is afore rehersed **Then** it is my Will that my nevewe Sr Will'm Leylond knyght and the heirs males of his body lawfully begoten haue the Namyng and puttyng in of an able and honest p'ist into the seid s'uyce for that tyme only and as often as they shall make defaulte **Also it is** my Will that all the Evidences con̅nyng all the lands aboue rehersed shall aft' my decesse be put in a Coffre and Remayne in the Custodye and kepyng of the Abbot and Covent of Whalley and their Successors for eu̅ wherof the seid Abbot to haue one key my seid feoffes an other key and the p'ist for the tyme beyng the thrid key And the same Evidences to be forth comyng at all tymes for the defence of the seid lands accordyng to this my Will **Also** it is my Will that if there be no p'ist admytted to the said s'uyce in my liff that then my seid feoffes and their heires shall admytt first the above seid Robert Perkynson Chapellayn to the seid s'uyce if he then be on lyve **Providyt** alwayes that it shall be lefull for me the said Margaret to expulse my seid feoffes and to make newe feoffament and feoffes and new Will and to alter this my Will when so eu̅ it shall please me and to adde or mynysshe at my pleasur **In witnes** wherof to this my p'sent Will and feoffament Jndented tripartite J the seid Margaret haue set to my Seale **Yeuen** the faurth day of Nouembre in the yere of the Regn of Kyng Henry theght af̅ the Conquest the twentith.

[Small beautiful seal. Cross moline.]

[Feoffment annexed of lands, &c., in Cuerden, Walton-le-Dale, and Thorneton.]

1470.

4.—*Declaration of the Abbot of St. Peter's, Shrewsbury.*

To alle men to Whome this p'sent Writing shall come Thomas Abbot of the Monast'ie of Seint Petre of Salop and of the same place the Couent sendes greting' Knowe ye that where Thomas Molyneux Esquier hath boght of vs the advowson of the Church of Walton in the Counte of Lanc. The saide Thomas Molyneux for diu'se cause3 desirynge to vnderstande if that Thomas lord Stanley or any other man hade eu' any bargan or Couen'nt of vs of the saide advowson Wherfore Wee by this our p'sent writing declare that the saide Thomas lord Stanley nor noñ other man hade neu^{r} of us couen'nt p'myse nor bargan of the saide advowson excepte such mocions as the saide Thomas lord Stanley hade w^{t} our p'decesso^{r} that last decesset alle which alle which mocions and couen'nts if any were made by oure saide p'desso^{r} were by his deth voide Jn whittenesse wherof to this our p'sent writing wee haue sette our Comune Seall ꝑeven in oure chapit^{r} house the fyrst day of June the yere of our Lord Mcccclxx.—*Reg. Walt. Langton.*

[Seal gone.]

Rad de Stanley presented in 1434.

INCE BLUNDELL CHARTERS.

(Continued from Vol. xxxii., page 183.)

This deed, on account of its old English spelling, is given at full length. It may be compared with the one following, dated a few years later.

1447.

1.—*Marriage Covenants.—Robert Blundell and Elizabeth Dawn.*

This Indenture made betweene Richard of Bold Thom's Dawn and Henr' Dawn opon that on' p'tye and Will Blundell of Ince-Blundell the yonger and Robart his Son and heir app'nntt upon that oth^{r} ꝑtye beres wyttenes that the saide p'tyes ben' accordet agrete and assented that the sayde Robart schalle wedde and take

to wyfe Elizabeth Sust^{r} of the saide Thom's and Henr' Dawn at resonable requests of the said Richard Thom's and Henr' for the queche mariage the said Richard Thomas and Henr' schall paye or make to paye to the said William or to his c'tan atto'ney xx^{li} of lele money of England, that is to wete, xx m'rc the daye of the said weddynge and then w^{t}ynne xl dayes next suyinge aft' the deth of Will'am Blundell of Ines Blundell the elder ffader of the said Wiłłm the yonger x m'rcs And the said Wiłłm the yonger will and g'untes by these endent's to the said Richard Thom's and Henr' that he schall delyv' or make to delyv' to the said Robart and Elizabeth londes and ten'tes to the value by yer ov'e all charges and reprises of xxvj^{s} viij^{d} betwix the date of this endentur and the feste of Pentecoste next suying the said weddynge To have and to hold to the said Robart and Elizabeth and to the heyres male of the body of the said Robart lafully geten and for defaute of issue of the body of the said Robart lafully geten male the remayndre firther at the will of the saide Wiłłm the yonger And also the saide Wiłłm will and g'untes to the said Richard Thom's and Henr' that he schall make sur' or make to be made sur' to the saide Robart and Elizabeth and to the heyres male of the body of the saide Robart lafully geten other londes and ten'tes of yerly value ov'e all rep'ses of v m'rcs vi^{s} viij^{d} w^{t}inne xl dayes nexte suying the deth of the saide Wiłłm Blundell the eldr and also the saide Wiłłm Blundell the yonger g'untes y^{t} he nyf [nor] any other man in his name or by his assente schall make any astate charge or other encomb'unce upon his enheritaunce nyf [nor] no p'cell y'of other than was on the saide enheritaunce the daye of the makynge of thees endent's excepte the astates and feffementes the quech schall be made to the said Robarte and Elizabeth in the maⁿ and fourme abovesaide. And also the saide Wiłłm Blundell the yonger will and g'untes y^{t} he schall take to hym into [his] household the said Robart and Elizabeth there to dwell and abyde unto the tyme y^{t} the deliv'e of v m'rc vi^{s} viij^{d} abovesaide be made sur' to the said Robart and Elizabeth in the maⁿ and fourme abovesaide Also the saide Wiłłm Blundell the yonger will and g'untes y^{t} he schall fynde to

the saide Rob^{t} and Elizabeth and to all thayr childer resonably and honestly sustenance of mete and drynke unto the tyme that that thaye be made sur of the deliv'e of v m'rc vi^{s} viij^{d} above-saide in the fourme abovesaide And also the saide Wiłłm Blundell the yonger will and g'untes y^{t} yf the saide Elizabeth degh w'Jnne iij yeres nexte suying the saide Weddynge w^{t}out issue male betwene hyr and y^{e} saide Rob^{t} lafully geten beyng on lyve at the deth of the saide Elizabeth y^{t} then the saide Wiłłm schall repaye or make to repaye to the said Richard Thomas and Henr' halfe the money that he hafe resayvete of the said mariage at the tyme of the deth of the saide Elizabeth or w^{t}inne a quart' of a yer' nexte suying the deth of the saide Elizabeth And all the remeunte then unpayte to be exteynte for ev'mor And also the saide Wiłłm the yonger and Rob^{t} his son g'unten to the saide Richard Thom's and Henr' y^{t} y^{f} any devorse be suete be the saide Rob^{t} or by any other by his excitacōn and p'curyng in any courte of recorde for to defete and undo the saide Weddynge the cause rysyng on the p'tye of the saide Rob^{t} that then the said Wiłłm and Rob^{t} schall paye or make to paye to the saide Richard Thomas and Henr' xl^{li} w^{t}inne a yer nexte aft' any suche devorse suying And to all thees cov'andes wele and truly to be keppet on the p'tyes of the saide Wiłłm and Rob^{t} the said Willm and Rob^{t} schall be bounden to the saide Richard Thom's and Henr' in xl m'rcs to be payte to the saide Richard Thom's and Henr' yf the saide Wiłłm and Rob^{t} or awther of thaym breke on thayre p'tye any of the cov'nantes aforsaide And also the saide Richard Thom's and Henr' schall paye or make to paye x m'rcs to the saide Wiłłm at the makyng sur of the deliv'e of v m'rcs vi^{s} viii^{d} to the saide Rob^{t} and Elizabeth or w^{t}inne xx dayes then next suying the saide deliv'e made. And also the said Richard Thom's and Henr' schall be bounden to the saide Wiłłm Blundell the yonger and Rob^{t} his son in xl m'rcs to paye to the saide Wiłłm and Rob^{t} if the saide Richard Thom's and Henr' or any of thaym breke on thayr p'tye any of the cov'ntes aforesaide In wittenes of thees endent's the p'tyes aforesaide ent'changeably have putte thair seales Gyffan and made at litell

Crosseby in the feste of Seynte Bertilmeus the appli the yer of the regne of Kinge Henr. the Sexte after the conqueste of England the xxv.

[Two seals : seal of Bold, with inscription ; seal of Dawn.]

Arms : Arg. a griffin segr. Sa.—Bold.

1462.

2.—*Marriage Articles.— W. Blundell and Jonet Asshawe.*

This endent'e made betwene Rob^{t} Blundell apon y^{t} on p'tie and Rog' Asshawe apon y^{t} oth'^{r} p'tie wittenes that the said Rob^{t} g'unte by thes p'sente3 to the said Rog' the mariage of Wiłłm son & heyr apparent to the said Rob^{t} to be made & weddet to Jonet Dogh^{r} of the said Rog' Also the said Rob^{t} g'unte by thes p'sente3 to the said Rog' y^{t} the said Rob^{t} shall befor the feste o^{f} Seynte Chadde (Mar. 2) next suying the date of y^{es} p'sente3 make or make to be made a sufficient & lawfull estate to the said Jonet to t'me of hir lyfe of & in certen lande3 & tente3 w^{t} the app'ten'nce to the yerely value of xiij^{s} iiij^{d} ov' all charge3 & reprise3 nought charget ne encomber w^{t}in the County of Lancas^{r} the remayndr y^{r}of aft^{r} hir decesse to the said Wiłłm & to the heyres of his body lawfully begetyn the remayndr ov' at the wille of the said Rob^{t} Also the said Rob^{t} g'unte3 by y^{es} p'sente3 to the said Rog' y^{t} he shall w^{t}in xl^{te} days next suying the deth of Wiłłm Blundell fader to the said Rob^{t} make or make to be made a sufficient and lawful estate to the said Jonet to t'me of hir lyfe of & in other certayn Mes'e3 landes & ten'tes w^{t} the app'ten'nce3 to the yerely value of vi marks & a half ov' all charges and reprise3 noght charget ne encombr w^{t}in the said County the remayndr y^{r}of after his decesse to the said Wiłłm the son & to the heyres of his body lawfully begetyn the remayndr ov' at the wille of the said Rob^{t} And also the said Rob^{t} g'unte3 by y^{es} presents to the said Rog' y^{t} he hase not made ne shall make in any time comyng any alienacōn rent charge demise ne no oth' encombr'nce of & in any Mes'e3 landes tentes rents rev'sions & s'vice w^{t} the app'ten'ce the wheche in any tyme weryn the said Rob^{t} or Wiłłm his fader w^{t}in the said County w^{t}out fraude or collusion but such

as shall dep̄myn by his deth untakyn the said londes and tente3 to the yerely value of xiii^{s} iiij^{d} And also ontakyng the forsayd Mese3 lands and ten'tes to the yerely value of vi markes & a halfe Reconeshance for surete of pece & maynp'se to our lord the King not made befraude or malyngyn to hurte or p̄judice the said Will'm the son or heyre3 alwayes ontakyn and except Ontakyn & p̄videt also y^{t} h^{t} be leful to eny wyfe of the said Rob^{t} to aske have & enjoye hir resonable dower the wheche may fall or groo unto hir aft̄ the deth of the said Rob^{t} by the cource of the c'oie lawe of any p'cell or p'celle3 of the lyvelod of the said Rob^{t} Ontakyn & except also y^{t} h^{t} be lefull to the said Rob^{t} to g'unte or make to be g'unted to one of his sones a ſtayn annuell rent to the yerely value of xxvj^{s} viij^{d} for p̄me of life of the said son allonly And for his mariag' thus to be hade the said Rog' shall paye or make to be paiet to the said Rob^{t} or to his certeyn attorney xl^{lb} of lawful money of England y'^{t} is to wete xx^{lb} the day of wedding of the saide Will'm and Jonet and xxxiii^{s} iiij^{d} at the fest of the Nativite of Seynt John Baptist then next suying and xxx^{s} iiij^{d} at the fest of the Nativity of our Lord God then next suying And so paying yerely at ayther of the said feste3 or w^{t}in xl days next suying ayther of the said festes xxx^{s} iiij^{d} unto the tyme y^{t} xx^{li} Residue of the forsaid xl^{li} to the said Rob^{t} or to his certeyn attorney be fully paiet Also the said Rog' g'untes by y^{es} p'sentes to the said Rob^{t} y^{t} if any devorce be hade betwene the saide3 Will'm the son & Jonet, the cause risyng or movyng apon the p'tie of the said Jonet y^{t} yen the said Jonet shall forfet & lose all the benefice & p'fete of all the saide Mese3 londe3 & tentes rentes & ſvice3 w^{t} the app'ten'nce wheche to hir be gyffen for p̄me of hir lyfe to the yerely value of xiij^{s} iiij^{d} And also of the forsaid vi mark & a halfe as in a clause of p'viso in hir dede & feoffment y^{r}of made to hir shall be comprehendet & specifiet Also the said Rob^{t} g'unte3 by y'es p'sente3 to the said Rog' y^{t} if any devorce be hade betwene the saide3 Will'm the son & Jonet the cause rysing or moving upon the p'tie of the said Will'm the son y^{t} y'en the said Will'am the son shall forfet & lose al the benefice p'fete3 of all the said Mes'e3 londe3 & ten'te3 rente3 & ſvice w^{t}

the app'ten'nce gyffen to the forsaid Jonet in the forme aforesaid Also the said Robt g'unteȝ by ȝes p'senteȝ to the said Rog' yt if hit happyn ye said Jonet deth wtin vi yeres next suying the date of ȝ'es p'sent wtout issue getyn betwene hir & the said Will'm ye son beyng one playn lyve at the tyme of hir such deth then the Robt shall paie or mak to be paiet to the said Rog' xxv marke like at such dayes as the said Robt hase receyvet ht Also the said Rog' g'unteȝ by ȝ'es p'senteȝ to the said Robt yt he shall fynd the said Will'm the son & Jonet mete drynke clothing & lodgyng during the lyfe of Will'm the fader of Robt competently & also fynd the said Will'm ye son to the scoll upon the p'per costeȝ & expence of the said Rog' the said Rog' takyng all the issues and p'fetes of the said londes and tentes whech shall be delyv'et to the said Jonet in fo'me abovesaid ffor the quech paymentes except the first payment yt shall be paid the day of weddyng hade betwene the said Will'm the son & Jonet the said Rog' shall be bounden to the said Robt in sev'all obligacōns wt sufficient surete wt hym And all ȝese coven'nts above said wele & truly to be fulfillet & ꝑformet on the p'tie of the said Robt the said Robt wt sufficient surete wt hym shall be bonden to the said Rog' in one obligacōn in a c marke And all ȝese cov'ntes above said wele and truly to be fulfillet & ꝑformet on the p'tie of the said Rog' the said Rog' wt sufficient surete wt hym shall be bonden to the said Robt in an obligacōn in a c mark In wittenes of the whech to ȝese endentures the p'ties abovesaid enꝑchangable sette thair sealles Gyffen upon Friday next before the festꝑ of Purificacōn of our Lady the yere of Kyng Edward the fourth the first of his regne.

[Seal : The Pelican in her piety.]

Arms of Asshawe : Arg. on a chev. bet. three popinjays ; as many crosses patèe fitchée.

1453.

3.—*William Blvndell v. Katherine Blundell.—Award of Sir Thomas Stanley.*

This endentur beres wittenes that wher'as varyaunce & debates has ben movet & had bytwen Will'm ye son of Will'm Blundell

of Ines Blundell upon that on p'tie And Kateryn y^t^ was y^e^ wyfe of y^e^ said Will'm Blundell y^e^ ffad^r^ upon y^e^ other p'tie & y^e^ quech variaunce & desbates y^e^ said p'ties ben putte to y^e^ orden'nanc deme & award of me S^r^ Thomas Stanley Knyght And therto aithir p'tie ben bounden to other by obligacōn in c^li^ to hold fulfill & p'fourme my said ordei'nce deme & award Wher'upon I the said Sir Thomas by gode dilib'acōn have herd seyn & well und'rstonden all man' of chalang' & answares of y^e^ said p'ties And ther'for the said Sir Thomas Stanley ordeyn deme & award y^t^ y^e^ said Will'm sone of Will'm shall betwix this & the fest of Seint Michell next comynge deliv' or make the feffes to his use to deliv' unto y^e^ said Kat'yn in a place ℭtayn by hit selfe of y^e^ thridd p'te of all the londes & ten'ts rentes & s'vics w^t^ the appurten'nce whech ben comp'hendett in a bill endented shewd by for me & my counsell upon ye makynge of this myn Award of whech bill endented aither of the said p'ties hav on p'te sealt w^t^ my seall, to have and to hold the said thridd p'te to y^e^ said Kat'yn for ℭme of hir lyve Also I ordeyn deme and award y^t^ after y^e^ said Kat'yn have y^e^ said thridd p'te deliv'ed to hir that y^e^ said Kat'yn shall remove all hir godes be syde y^e^ other two p'tes of y^e^ said lond & ten'ts w^tin xxx dais next aft' y^t^ lyv'e is made and that y^e^ said Will'm y^e^ son nor any other on his p'te shall lette nor distourbe y^e^ said Kat'yn to remove hir said godes as is afore rehersset Also I ordeyn deme & award y^t^ y^e^ said Will'm son of Will'm shall pay to y^e^ said Kat'yn bytwix this & y^e^ fest of Seynt Martyne Wynℭ next comyng xxxiij^s^ iiij^d^ of mone in full contentacōn of all y^t^ ys behynd And y^t^ she [is] to have of hir dower fro y^e^ deth of hir said husband unto y^e^ fest of Seint Michell In wittenes of this myn Award written & endented I have sette my seale Gyffen the vi day of Septembre y^e^ yer' of y^e^ reigne of King Harr' y^e^ sext y^e^ xxxij

[Seal : Eagle and Child. Partly frayed away.]

C. 1240.—SCARESBREK CHARTER.

Translation of a Charter in the possession of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. Numbered 181.

Be it known to all, both present and to come, that I, Walter de Scaresbrek, have given and granted, and by this my present charter have confirmed to God and to the blessed Mary of Cockersand and to the Canons there serving God, one acre of land of my Lordship in the village of Scaresbrek, viz., that which lies next to the land of the said Canons towards the North, which they hold by the gift of my father, and one cottage next the Toft towards the North, which Syward held, in free, pure, and perpetual alms, for the health of my soul, of my ancestors and successors, with common pasture and other easements and liberties to such tenement belonging. So that neither I, Walter, nor any of my heirs shall be able hereafter to exact anything from the said land except alms and the suffrages of prayer. Moreover, this land with the appurtenances I, the said Walter, and my heirs will warrant for ever to the said Canons against all men. Before these witnesses:—Adam de Mulinaus, William Blundel, Robert de Mulinaus, John de Lee, Roger de Hibernia, and others.

[Seal gone.]

From the original on parchment, 6in. x 3½in.

Notes on Scaresbrek Charter.

There appears to have been an earlier Walter de Scaresbrek, who was in the first Crusade, A.D. 1096.

The Walter in this deed appears as a witness in "*Carta Will'mi Blundel clerici de Molendini de Alte*"—(*vide Coucher Book*, 494, 525, 550)—in company with Joh̃ de Lee, Rob. de Lathom, Ric̃ Blundel, Sym. de Therencio (Thornton), Ad̃ de Aynolesdale, Rob. de Molyneus, Will. de Walton, Sym. de Halsale, Alan Norense (Norris), Will. de Coudray. He also is witness to a Charter of Rob. fil. Will. to Rog. de Ranacres. (*Vide* p. 187, *Trans. Hist. Soc.*, 1879-80, vol. xxxii.)

Ad de Molineus witness to "*Carta Will' fil. Ric. Blundel de molendino et de grangia de Alte*," with Hen. de Walton, Will p'soña de Walton, Ad de Heynolesdal, Ric. de Lathom, Ric. de Hoten, Dno Ric. de Mide, Rob. de Molyneus [br. of Ad.] He was a Commissioner of Forests, 12 Hen. III. Also in "*Transactio inter nos* [*Stanlawe*] *et Ric. Blundel de Pastura de Ynes*," dated 1240, with the following: Dno Rob. de Lathom, Mag^ro^ Rob. de Derbey, Sym. de Thorneton, Rob. de Halton, Rob. de Molyneux, Ad de Aynolesdale, Rog' de Hibernia, Alano de Norreys, Rob. Blundel, Ric. de Thorneton, Rob. de Everyk. Also with H. de Torbok, Alano de la Mosse.—*Coucher Book*, 490, 502, 525, 560. *Trans. Hist. Soc.*, 1880, p. 186. Will. Blundel, *vide* Gibson's *Lydiate*, p. 88. Rob. de Mulinaus, br. of Ad. John de Lee, ob. 1243. Rog. de Hibernia, 1240 (496-7, 499); had Charter from Alan fil. Ad of land in Childewall.—*Coucher Book*, p. 556.

C. 1250.—FAZAKERLEY CHARTER.

Translation of a Charter preserved in the Mayer Museum, Liverpool. Numbered 20.5.81.1.

Be it known to all, both present and future that I, Richard son of Henry de Walleton have given, granted, and by this my present charter have confirmed to John son of Richard de Phasakyrlee and his heirs Three acres and One Rood of my Land in the Field of Phasakyrlee, lying in the Raydgate and the fedilwalle, lengthwise, and One Acre and One Rood of Land lying in the Field which is called the Aldberthe extending lengthwise to the House of the aforesaid Richard, and One Rood of land lying in the Fernicroft. To have and to hold of me and my heirs to him, his heirs and assigns, freely quietly peacefully fully entirely well and in peace, with Common Pasture and with the other common easements and liberties belonging to such land in the village of Walleton or elsewhere Rendering thence annually to me and my heirs from him, his heirs and assigns Eight pence in silver at the feast of

St. Michael for all kinds of services, quarrels, exactions and demands And be it known also that the said John may have swine in the Wood of Walton (Walleton) and he shall have reasonable pessona [Mast] and the said John shall give pannage just as the free men give to their lord that holds by charter in the village of Walleton and the said John is to fence as much as belongs to the said land and the said John shall have free entrance to the land for building and fencing And I the said Richard son of Henry de Walleton and my heirs the said Land to the aforesaid John son of Richard de Phasakyrlee and his heirs and assigns, against all men and women will for ever warrant defend and acquit. In testimony whereof to this present writing I have, for myself and my heirs, affixed my Seal. Before these Witnesses :

Magr° Will. de Walleton	Radulpho de Yb'nia
Ric. de Spellawe	Henr. de Gar[s]to'
Jurdan de Derbee	Gilb'to de Ynis
Ric. de Keyewyke	Henry bulloc
Simo'e de Gerstan	and many others.

Notes on Walleton Charter.

Hen. de Waleton was a witness to Charter, Walt. fil. Ad. c. 1215, *Trans. His. Soc.*, 1880, p. 186. Had a grant of land in Formby, &c., 1227. Was also a witness to the Charter of Alan fil. Ad. terr' de Childewall to Rog. de Hybernia, along with Will' persona de Walton, Ri& fr. ej. (? Mida).—*Vide Coucher Book*, 491. Also of Rog. de Hibernia to Stanlowe.—*Ibid*, 556.

Jordan de Derby was a witness to a Quit-claim of Rob. Goch to Ric' Blundel, 1236-1259.—*Coucher Book*, 503.

Sym. fil. Hen. de Gerstan, "Carta de Vasto juxta Aykebergh." *Ibid*, p. 482.

PROCEEDINGS,

THIRTY-FOURTH SESSION, 1881-82.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING,

Royal Institution, Colquitt Street, Liverpool, February 9th, 1882.

E. W. M. HANCE, LL.B., IN THE CHAIR.

REPORT.

DURING the past Session, nine papers have been read before the Society, four of which are printed in this volume. All the papers, with one exception, were connected with the history of the two counties. Several New Members have been elected to the Society, and some of the older members have been removed by death and retirement.

The forthcoming volume promises to be larger in size, and to contain more local historical matter than its predecessor; and the Council confidently hope that the members will endeavour, during the next Session, to make the work of the Society known amongst those who are interested in the histories of Lancashire and Cheshire.

November 17th, 1881.

DR. F. J. BAILEY, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Sir James A. Picton, F.S.A., exhibited several original documents and charters relating to the early history of Liverpool.

The following paper was read :—

"ON THE IRISH ESTATES IN GALWAY, FORMERLY POSSESSED BY THE LIVERPOOL CORPORATION." *By Sir James Allanson Picton, F.S.A.*

November 28th, 1881.

DR. F. J. BAILEY, Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following paper was read by the Honorary Secretary, in the absence of the author :—

"ON A MOCK CORPORATION HELD IN SEPHTON PARISH: PART II."* *By the Rev. Engelbert Horley, M.A.*

December 10th, 1881.

DR. F. J. BAILEY, Vice-President, in the Chair.

A number of archæological objects were exhibited, in illustration of the paper of the evening, by Charles T. Gatty, F.S.A., Hon. Secretary.

Mr. T. N. Morton read some extracts from the Parish Registers of Wallasey, with Notes of the Collections made under the authority of "Briefs for losses by fire, shipwreck, pirates, being taken captive by the "Turks," &c., for various places in England.

The following paper was read :—

"ARCHÆOLOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES." *By Charles T. Gatty, F.S.A., Hon. Secretary.*

January 4th, 1882.

E. W. M. HANCE, LL.B., IN THE CHAIR.

The following objects were exhibited :—

By E. Gordon Duff, Esq.

Documents relating to Dr. Martin Luther, written prior to 1560; from the binding of an old book.

Two ancient parchments, viz., "The Exemplification of a Recovery made between Richard Atkinson, gent., demandant, William Walling, tenant, and Robert Hankinson, vouchee, for Mrs. Clayton, concerning lands in Freckleton and Kirkham. Dated 25th August, 8 Geo. II.

A Deposition taken before Herbert Ewing, Public Notary, at Dumfries, in 1588, with a quaint notary's symbol in the margin

* Transactions, p. 25.

A three-legged bronze urn, probably mediæval, found in the River Isla, Forfarshire.

Mr. T. N. Morton then read some Collections respecting the Parish of Huyton,* by F. T. Turton, Esq., giving an account of its Church, very ancient Font, Oak Screen, and recumbent Marble Monument, with some Notices of the Harrington, Torbok, Wolfall, and Knowsley families.

January 21st, 1882.

Dr. F. J. Bailey, Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Rev. T. E. Gibson read a valuable paper on Early Notices of Liverpool, from Mr. Blundell's Diary 1702-1728,† containing interesting anecdotes of the More, Cleveland, Fenwick, Butler, Fazakerley, Rollins, Branker, Poole, and other families; curious glimpses of life and manners at the "Angel," "Bird-in-Hand," "Talbot," and "Woolpack" Inns; notices of the Early Potteries and Glass Houses of Liverpool, in the early part of last century; also of Plays acted, such as *The Gamester*, *The Earl of Essex*, and *The Yeoman;* and of an Auction of Books at the "Woolpack."

February 9th, 1882.

E. W. M. Hance, LL.B., in the Chair.

The business of the Annual Meeting (which had been deferred), was transacted at this meeting, viz.:—

Election of Officers. (See page iv.)
Receiving the Treasurer's Balance Sheet.
Reading the Annual Report. (See page 145.)

The following paper was read:—

Notes on the Parish of Sephton: Part I. *By the Rev. Engelbert Horley, M.A.*

February 18th, 1882.

J. G. Jacob, Esq., in the Chair.

The following paper was read:—

Notes on the Parish of Sephton: Part II. *By the Rev. Engelbert Horley, M.A.*

* Transactions, p. 67. † *Ibid.*, p. 1.

In a conversation which followed the reading of the paper, the Rev. J. E. Odgers called attention to Toxteth Chapel, and requested information thereupon from the members of the Society.

March 4th, 1882.

Rev. J. E. Odgers in the Chair.

J. Eglington Bailey, F.S.A., exhibited an ancient black-letter volume, entitled "Caxton Chronicles," printed by William Caxton, and bearing his well-known colophon.

The following paper was read :—

The Philobiblon of Richard of Bury, formerly Chamberlain of Chester, also Rector of St. Mary's on the Hill, in Chester, and afterwards Bishop of Durham. *By J. Eglington Bailey, F.S.A.*

At the conclusion of the paper, Mr. Bailey exhibited impressions of the Bishop's seals.

March 17th, 1882.

J. H. Genn, Esq., in the Chair.

Col. Turner exhibited a photograph of a curious ancient Wooden Bucket, with gold hoops, found near Carnarvon, having an inscription on one of the hoops, not yet deciphered.

The following paper was read :—

Notes on Richard Mather, first Minister of Toxteth Chapel, and some of his Successors. *By the Rev. J. E. Odgers.*

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